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Shcharansky Says U.S.-Soviet Thaw Can Improve Rights

By Allyn Fisher
The Associated Press
JERUSALEM — Anatoli R. Shcharansky said Thursday that the recent thaw in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union provides an opportunity to improve human rights in the Soviet Union.

Speaking at his first news conference since his release Tuesday in an East-West prisoner exchange, the Jewish human rights activist said that the best way to help Soviet Jews is "to demonstrate to the Soviet authorities that it's in their own best interest" to improve relations by allowing more Jews to emigrate.

"There now exists a real opportunity because of the policy of the president of the United States for



A priest in Haiti's capital celebrates the departure of President Jean-Claude Duvalier in an Ash Wednesday ceremony.

Auto Quotas Extended By Japan

The Associated Press
TOKYO — Japan's top trade official announced Thursday that his country would extend for a sixth year quotas on auto shipments to the United States to prevent "torrential exports" that would increase demands for protectionist laws.

Japanese automakers opposed the decision, but acknowledged that it probably was inevitable. The United States and Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry said at a news conference that the quotas would be extended to 1991.

Mr. Watanabe said the recovery of the U.S. auto industry and the recent increase in the value of Japanese yen against the dollar were factors against continuing the restrictions. The appreciation of the yen means Japanese exports more expensive in the United States.

"On the other hand," he said, "there is the question of Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States, and the wave of protectionism centering in the U.S. Congress."

Japan's \$49.7-billion trade surplus with the United States in 1985 was up from \$35.8 billion the previous year, and about one-third of the increase was attributed to an increase in the auto sector, rising from 1.55 billion to 2.3 billion.

According to figures released Wednesday, Japanese exports to the United States in January rose 20.7 percent from a year earlier, to \$4.95 billion, while imports fell 7.3 percent, to \$2.05 billion.

Nakao Kuroda, director of the auto section of the trade ministry's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, said that although Japanese cars have increased in price in the United States, demand remains high. He estimated that exports would increase about 20 percent without restraints.

The Japanese government has been deeply concerned by moves in Congress to enact protectionist legislation.

Senator John Danforth, the Missouri Republican who is chairman of the subcommittee on international trade, said that Japan's decision "seems to signal a recognition that trade is a give-and-take proposition."

Mr. Danforth has sponsored several trade bills in the Senate, including legislation that would require retaliation against Japan if it fails to eliminate unfair trade barriers.

Shoichi Toyoda, the president of Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's top automaker, said he is content "for some time that it is clear in terms of problems in the automotive industry that there is no need to continue the voluntary export restraints."

The decision to extend export controls was "unfortunate, but we cannot help but accept it," he said.

In Detroit, Ford Motor Co. welcomed the decision as "a positive step."

"Up to 50,000 employees of the U.S.-Japan trade deficit remained 'way out of balance,'" the United Automobile Workers, Owen Bieber, said that "hundreds of thousands of U.S. auto-related jobs might have been lost had the Japanese automakers been allowed to further flood the U.S. market."

Haiti Shuts Paper, Jails Mayor of Capital

The Associated Press
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Haiti's new ruling council has shut down the newspaper controlled by the former government, arrested the mayor of Port-au-Prince, and ordered the closure of the city's only radio station.

The council, known as the "Conseil National," said it was taking these actions to "reorganize" the country and to "eliminate the influence of the former regime."

The council's actions were met with widespread criticism. Many people in Port-au-Prince said they were tired of the former president, Jean-Claude Duvalier, and his family. They said they wanted a new government that would be more democratic and accountable.

The council's actions also raised concerns about the future of the press in Haiti. Many people said they were worried that the council would use its power to suppress dissent and to control the flow of information.

The council's actions were also seen as a move to consolidate power in the hands of a small group of people. Many people said they were worried that the council would become a dictatorship.

The council's actions were also seen as a move to end the political crisis in Haiti. Many people said they were tired of the violence and instability that had plagued the country for so long.

The council's actions were also seen as a move to start a new chapter in Haiti's history. Many people said they were hopeful that the council would bring about a more peaceful and democratic Haiti.

Marcos, Aquino Offer Divergent Plans on Crisis

By Michael Richardson
The Associated Press
MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos and his rival for the presidency, Corason Aquino, put forward sharply divergent proposals Thursday to deal with growing civil strife over the conduct and outcome of last week's disputed elections.

The president urged "conciliation and brotherhood" while Mrs. Aquino said the best way to solve the crisis was for Mr. Marcos to step down until the situation was resolved.

The moves came as the Philippine National Assembly, which is controlled by Mr. Marcos's party, began counting the votes to determine the winner in Friday's vote after the president called for acceleration of the process. With about half the votes tabulated by the end of the day, Mr. Marcos had a lead of about 820,000 votes of almost 12 million counted, or 53.4 percent to 46.5 percent.

Almost all the votes were challenged by either the opposition or Mr. Marcos's New Society Movement party, mirroring the conflicting voting totals announced last week by the government's election commission and a volunteer watchdog body.

Nicanor Yniguez, the speaker of the Legislature and Mr. Marcos's national campaign manager, said the parliament's only duty was to tabulate the votes and name the winner. Irregularities, he said, must be taken up before a nine-member special electoral tribunal, which the opposition claims is effectively controlled by Mr. Marcos.

Cabinet sources said proclamation of Mr. Marcos as president for another six years could come within the next few days — a move likely to trigger an opposition walk-out from the National Assembly and heighten partisan tension in the country.

Opposition leaders and their supporters are planning to react with rallies and a nonviolent civil disobedience campaign that could involve boycotts, strikes and non-payment of government taxes.

Aides of Mrs. Aquino said that two more opposition political workers were shot to death Thursday in Manila's home province of Tarlac, bringing the toll of election-related deaths in the last week to more than 30, with at least 30 others wounded and 11 arrested or missing. They said protection for Mrs. Aquino had been tightened.

In a statement read for her by a spokesman, Mrs. Aquino said Mr. Marcos's "abdication" would "remove the single greatest source of provocation to our nation in these difficult times, and provide the conditions for an objective and honest resolution of the crisis. Unity and reconciliation can only be served if Mr. Marcos clearly and unequivocally separates himself from the presidency."

Mrs. Aquino said the opportunity for a "quick, honest and full vote count" had passed and the "country was inevitably embarking on a prolonged political crisis."

"The crisis is not between the count and the expression of the people's will at the ballot box last week," she said. "The crisis is only resolved by a wider political exercise that enables democracy to be heard."

"By this I do not mean another election but a process which enables the political system to re-assert itself in the real world of the present."

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 5)

Lee A. Iacocca

Donald P. Hodel

Iacocca Is Dismissed From U.S. Liberty Panel

By Cass Peterson
Washington Post Staff Writer
WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary Donald P. Hodel has removed Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp., as head of the advisory commission on the restoration of the Statue of Liberty, saying Mr. Iacocca's presence represented a potential conflict of interest.

Mr. Iacocca immediately criticized the decision as "a grab for four years' worth of contributions by the American people" toward restoring the statue.

Mr. Hodel said Wednesday that the Reagan administration "would not be helped" into keeping Mr. Iacocca, who was asked twice in the last week to resign the post and who twice refused.

The decision was made necessary, Mr. Hodel said, because of the potential for conflict between the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission, a presidentially appointed panel, and the private fund-raising foundation that Mr. Iacocca has headed for more than three years.

Mr. Iacocca remains head of the private foundation, established to raise money to restore the deteriorating American landmarks. The commission essentially recommends how the money raised by the foundation should be spent.

The announcement drew a quick response from Mr. Iacocca.

"The secretary's statement is off the wall and in clear contradiction of the facts," Mr. Iacocca said. "I request any information on his part of conflict of interest."

"The truth is that the secretary is in conflict with his own charter. This is a grab for four years' worth of contributions by the American people."

Mr. Hodel said that he had told Mr. Iacocca of the decision to remove him Monday.

(Telephone lines at Chrysler's headquarters in Highland Park, Michigan, were swamped Thursday with calls from people protesting the dismissal, said a Chrysler spokesman. John Chumley, "The Associated Press" reported.)

Mr. Hodel insisted that the decision was aimed only at ensuring that the Interior Department get independent advice on how to spend more than \$20 million raised by the foundation. But the dismissal quickly drew a storm of conflicting explanations.

According to two former administration officials, the decision to remove Mr. Iacocca was made several months ago by Donald T. Regan, White House chief of staff, and got back to what one official "extremely bad blood" between Mr. Regan and Mr. Iacocca.

Officials said the decision was aimed at avoiding spot checks by customs agents of luggage on planes coming from Colombia and using inventive methods to evade security procedures used by Eastern.

After evading detection, the sources said, the luggage was loaded onto planes bound for New York City and other East Coast destinations.

Eastern has been plagued by drug smuggling operations according to its plans to "cut corners" to avoid drug-smuggling dogs used by customs agents.

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Living the Good Life in Prague

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service
PRAGUE — There is a new status-quo in the Czechoslovakian city of Prague. For three and four times airport prices, the store is very busy. Prague's wine bars, taverns, restaurants and concert halls are virtually full of people.

At night there is far more street life in Prague than in Warsaw or Budapest. The winding lanes of old Prague, its city's baroque core, invite wandering, even in the cold.

Czechoslovakians, generally well dressed, fill the brightly renovated old cellars, serving large portions of duck and dumplings and drinking copiously available and very good beer.

All of this serves as evidence of one side of the bargain that the Czechoslovakian government struck with the people as part of the "reform" of the economy in 1968. The government has delivered on its part of the agreement — to maintain a living standard that is among the highest in Eastern Europe.

What was demanded in return was that there would be no political innovation, no liberal gestures or challenges to orthodox Communist rule.

With the exception of a few largely isolated dissidents, this part of the bargain has also been kept. William H. Lucas, the U.S. ambassador, said, "There is now much more open and interesting debate and discussion going on in the Soviet Union than in Czechoslovakia."

"You know," said Jiri Vesel, head of the Czechoslovakian department dealing with foreign journalists, "our people have done very well."

He quoted from a report on his desk: "For every 100 households there are 145 washing machines, 115 refrigerators, 125 television sets and 49 cars." There are more appliances than households because many urban Czechoslovakians have tiny country cottages.

A new comprehensive economic plan unveiled in January calls for personal consumption to rise 50 percent by the end of the century. But with skyrocketing industrial output and high energy costs, some Czechoslovakians are holding earlier predictions of boundless growth.

Still, the standard of living for Czechoslovakians is something that Poles can only dream about.

On the other hand, the relative freedom of Poland's churches, the scope and scale of underground publishing in Poland and the occasional popularity of dissident movements are factors that the Czechoslovakian government has not listed on its license.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Regime Delivers Luxury in Return for Political Conformity

When Solidarity first flourished, the Czechoslovakian authorities were quick to react over the Polish border. Although Solidarity as a legal labor union has long been banned in Czechoslovakia, it is as hard to get permission to go to Warsaw as it is to go to the West.

The Reverend Václav Malý is one of the few who have been over the border. He is a 35-year-old Roman Catholic priest whose government license has been lifted. Now if he is over in a priestly garb or serves Communion, he faces a two-year prison sentence.

"Technically, my license was taken away because they said I was practicing as a priest in a district that was not listed on my license."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Eastern Airlines' Workers Face Arrest in Drug Smuggling Case

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Scores of employees of Eastern Airlines face indictments stemming from an investigation of a drug-smuggling operation that began last August, officials of the Drug Enforcement Administration said Thursday.

"Up to 50 employees of the airline are likely to be arrested for their possible involvement in a drug-smuggling operation," a spokesman for the drug agency, said in Washington on Wednesday.

The source of the investigation is the head of the drug agency, said the spokesman.

dismissed and injured many officials at the Justice Department, sources there reported Thursday.

Mr. Feldman declined to name the airline involved, but airline industry sources and federal law enforcement officials confirmed that the carrier involved was Eastern.

The sources said that Eastern officials had been working with investigators for more than a year trying to break up the ring.

Low enforcement sources said the drug agency began its investigation in August after customs officials seized two shipments of cocaine totaling 1,700 pounds (772 kilograms) from two Eastern planes.

Eastern was fined \$1.37 million as a result of the seizure.

A federal law enforcement official described the 50 employees as members of the airline's ground crew, which would include baggage handlers.

Low enforcement officials said a network, whose leaders are in Colombia, operated between there and Miami. Baggage handlers kept the shipments on incoming planes, and baggage handlers kept the shipments on outgoing planes to avoid drug-smuggling dogs used by customs agents.

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The Chénamouche Française, the creation of the late Henri Langlois, is a half-century old. Weekend, Page 7.

Yasser Arafat should be indicted in the 1973 killing of two diplomats, 44 U.S. senators said.

A Greek sea captain was convicted in the sinking of an oil tanker.

The mood is tense at New York's City Hall, where a corruption scandal is being uncovered.

Three North American Indians are accused in a series of systematic bombings.

Traditional roles, the other, play an important role in the lives of rural Nigerians.

France will step up arms shipments to Chad following a new offensive by Libyan-backed rebels.

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Middleman to the Superpowers: East German Lawyer's Success

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BERLIN — At an improvised little ceremony at Tempelhof Air Base, Wolfgang Vogel, an East German lawyer, was handing out china plates. The recipients were the U.S. diplomats and officials who had been involved in the negotiations that would lead to the freedom of Anstol B. Shcharan.

The ceremony had on their backs small plastic stickers with the date Feb. 11, 1986.

Later Tuesday, just before Mr. Shcharan and three other men accused by the Soviet-bloc countries as spies were exchanged for five people held by the West, Vogel, the lawyer's wife, could be seen greeting with a kiss on the cheek both Francis J. Meacham, the U.S. ambassador to East Germany, and John L. Martin, chief of the Internal Security Section in the U.S. Justice Department.

Such sentimental touches are not exactly everyday events in dealing with East German officials. But Mr. Vogel is hardly a typical representative.

For three decades, he has built up an unusual law practice, specializing in obtaining the freedom of Soviet and East German citizens and women imprisoned in — or waiting to leave — East Germany and other Soviet-bloc countries. It is a business that has made him a wealthy and privileged personality and a confidant of Erich Honecker, the East German leader.

Yet, by all accounts, Mr. Vogel, who turned 60 in October, remains



Wolfgang Vogel

an affinity for the Roman Catholic Church, in which he was raised in Silesia before World War II. He has known Mr. Honecker since 1961 and the ambassador is the godfather of his daughter by his first marriage.

Western diplomats say that Mr. Vogel's connections and diplomacy occasionally irritate the East German Ministry for State Security, whose officials are said to feel that he cuts into their turf. And he has been accused of being a spy for the West.

For the last few weeks, he has been at the home of relatives in Newton, Massachusetts, recuperating from a coronary bypass operation.

Mr. Vogel's practice brought him to the attention of the U.S. State Department, which was looking for a man to help in the release of Soviet spies.

There is a kind of pastoral, priestly quality to the contact that he has with a prisoner and his family, he said. "I feel like I am a priest," he said. "I feel like I am a priest."

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credited to the West Berlin bar, said a Frankfurt-based human rights organization that had said he was an officer in the state security apparatus. The Frankfurt group rejected his accusation.

Even to those who know him well, Mr. Vogel's motivations and loyalties remain mysterious.

"He has to exist in a contradictory system where truth is sometimes red and sometimes blue and you don't know whether it is up or down," a Western diplomat said. "He gives the impression of being a German who is surviving in a complicated world, who has found a niche where he helps people, being himself totally ideological."

A soldier in World War II, Mr. Vogel later studied law at Leipzig and Bonn and after the founding of the German Democratic Republic in 1949, went to work for its Justice Ministry. He appears to have fallen from favor after the 1953 uprising in East Berlin and opened a private law practice.

In 1961, Mr. Vogel made the acquaintance of a Soviet spy, who was then serving in the U.S. mission in West Berlin and had been charged with securing the release of a young American pilot in East Berlin. A friendship developed, and the next year Mr. Vogel told the U.S. mission that Moscow had expressed interest in exchanging Gary Powers, the American U-2 pilot, for Rudolf Abel, the Soviet spy in New York.

The exchange occurred on the Glienicke Bridge, which was to serve for a series of similar exchanges arranged by Mr. Vogel over the years.

He expanded his practice by practicing East German political prisoners for goods — fertilizers, drugs, coffee, radios and tropical fruit — in short supply in East Germany. Some transactions were for cash. Later, he has become the middleman for East German wishing to emigrate to the West, including the son of Prime Minister Willi Stoph.

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Dimitris Georgiades was convicted in oil shipping fraud.

Greek Captain Sentenced In Supertanker's Sinking

PARIS — A Greek sea captain was jailed Thursday for 12 years on charges of embezzlement and causing a shipwreck after admitting he deliberately sank a 92,228-ton supertanker off Senegal on Jan. 17, 1980.

Dimitris Georgiades, 49, also alleged that a delivery of oil from Kuwait to South Africa, made by the Salem in defiance of an Arab ban on oil sales to Pretoria, took place with the consent of Shell Oil Company.

The case has been called one of the biggest shipping trials in history. The indictment accused Mr. Georgiades of taking part in the theft of oil from Shell and of acting against Shell's orders in unloading the oil.

Mr. Georgiades said he would appeal the verdict. During the trial, Mr. Georgiades denied embezzling oil.

Referring to the delivery by the Salem of 100,000 tons of oil to Durban, South Africa in December 1979, Mr. Georgiades said: "We unloaded it at Shell's terminal and

the man who oversaw the unloading was an employee of Shell."

Shell bought the oil on Dec. 14, 1979, from Pontil, the defendant Italian oil firm, for \$56 million as the Salem was carrying it south from Kuwait. Mr. Georgiades said Pontil was transporting the oil on behalf of Italy.

He said the papers relating to the cargo, which the vessel's agents gave him before he left Kuwait, made clear that Pontil was transporting the oil in execution of an agreement between Kuwait and Italy.

He said the instruction to sink the ship had been given to him in South Africa, after all but 10,000 or 15,000 tons of the cargo had been unloaded, by a Greek named Daglas.

He understood that Mr. Daglas was an agent for four Greek who were either part-owners or agents for the Salem.

He said that he and the crew agreed to sink the ship after some bargaining with Mr. Daglas, since they did not see anything wrong with destroying a ship on the orders of its owners.

Mr. Daglas said he was not involved in the sinking.

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Senators Ask U.S. to Indict Arafat for 2 Killings

By Howard Kuitz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Forty-four senators have asked Attorney General Edwin Meese to consider indicting Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, for the killings of two U.S. diplomats in 1973.

Senior officials of the Justice Department have tentatively concluded, however, that no prosecution should be brought according to department sources. They said the reason was that the United States probably did not have jurisdiction to indict Mr. Arafat for acts committed in another country.

Mr. Arafat was a leader to Mr. Meese on Wednesday from Senator Frank R. Lautenberg, a New Jersey Democrat, and Senator Charles McClellan, an Iowa Republican, evidence collected by the Justice Department indicates that Mr. Arafat may have ordered the killings in Khartoum of Cio A. Noel, the U.S. ambassador, and G. Curtis Moore, the chargé d'affaires.

Laws passed over the last decade have increased the Justice Department's authority to prosecute killings of Americans abroad, the sources said. But, they said, officials had determined that they could not apply those laws retroactively to the killings, which occurred March 2, 1973.

Mr. Noel, Mr. Moore and Gray E. El, the Belgian chargé d'affaires, were shot to death by eight gunmen who seized the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Khartoum.

The gunmen called for the release of Palestinians detained in Jordan and Syria. Mr. El, who was killed Sunday in New York in 1969, the source said, was a member of the Black September, a PLO fringe group.

In a letter signed by 42 liberal Democrats, Mr. Meese said newspaper reports alleging that Mr. Arafat was the mastermind of the killings in Beirut when the killings were ordered.

Although the senators said it remained unclear whether Mr. Arafat instructed the killers by radio, the newspaper reports said he offered congratulations after the killings.

Mr. Arafat's aides said they had a copy of a tape recording in which Mr. Arafat or someone in the command post ordered the killings by radio.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Only 9 EC States to Sign Revised Pact

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Only nine of the European Community's 12 members are expected to sign a revised treaty on Monday after Italy and Greece decided not to sign in the absence of Denmark, diplomats said Thursday.

The revisions in the founding treaty, agreed upon in December after months of wrangling, came into force only if signed by all 12 members. Denmark cannot sign until June 27, Feb. 27 in a referendum on the reform, which allows EC members rights of veto in an attempt to streamline decision-making procedures.

The diplomats said Italy and Greece informed Dutch officials on Thursday that they would not sign without Denmark for fear of appearing to interfere in Danish affairs. The officials from the Netherlands, which currently holds the EC rotating presidency, said Monday's ceremony in Luxembourg would go ahead as planned.

Gemayel Calls Militia Pact Inadequate

PARIS (AP) — President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, in an interview published Thursday, said the tripartite agreement signed by the leaders of three warring militias was "a serious step" toward stabilization in Lebanon, but did not go far enough.

Mr. Gemayel has refused to ratify the agreement signed by the militias in Damascus for an end to 11 years of civil war. "You must distinguish between security and peace," he told the French newspaper Le Monde. "We have a tendency in Lebanon to see the end of the war as the end of the conflict. The Damascus accord would do away with the political system based on religion, which Mr. Gemayel called a 'loadable gun in a barrel.' But he called for needed improvements in the future: the adaptation of the political system to Lebanon's social structure, the reform of the exercise of power, and Lebanon's relations with its neighbors.

U.S. Toughens Security Clearance

WASHINGTON (WP) — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has ordered sweeping changes to protect U.S. military secrets, including procedures restricting security clearance to U.S. citizens and tightening eligibility requirements for Pentagon and military contractor officials with access to sensitive materials.

Those officials now are required to report all contact with foreigners from adversary nations as well as personal travel overseas, and to submit to credit and past-employment investigations.

The changes also call for a "suitability program" to be established in which Defense Department and industry supervisors are responsible for evaluating each employee with access to secret information and for certifying their fitness for a security clearance, with periodic re-evaluations.

Caspar W. Weinberger

McAuliffe Backs Off Space Trip

WASHINGTON (UPI) — NASA's teacher-in-space project will continue, and Barbara R. Morgan, who was chosen as the runner-up to Christa McAuliffe, will be offered the opportunity to become the first private citizen to fly in space when shuttle flights resume, the acting administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced Thursday.

A date for the next flight will not be set until investigations determine if the private citizen will fly in space when shuttle flights resume, the acting administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced Thursday.

Mr. McAuliffe and the six other crew members. But the acting NASA administrator, William R. Graham, said that Mrs. Morgan, an elementary school teacher in McAuliffe, had agreed to accept a leadership role.

Mrs. Morgan did not attend the NASA news conference at which Mr. Graham and educators spoke, but she said Wednesday in Boise, Idaho, that she still hoped to fly in space.

Somalia, Ethiopia Set Peace Effort

ROME (Reuters) — Somalia and Ethiopia have agreed to set up a joint commission to study ways of achieving a peaceful solution to their differences. President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia said Thursday, after a four-day visit to Ethiopia, that he and the Ethiopian leader, Lieutenant Colonel Haile Mengistu Mariam, had agreed on the commission at a meeting in Djibouti last month. Somalia and Djibouti fought wars in both the 1960s and 1970s.

"The Somali government and all the country's institutions have agreed to do all that is possible to reach peace with Ethiopia," Mr. Siad Barre said. He said the commission would be set up on his return to Somalia.

For the Record

Negotiations between Eastern Airlines and the Air Line Pilots Association ended abruptly Thursday and no new talks were scheduled. The U.S. carrier is seeking wage cuts and other concessions from the pilots, who are on strike as early as Feb. 26.

Italy's Coast Guard and naval forces resumed diplomatic relations, broken in 1973, after a court decision on Thursday. The court decision said that Italy's Coast Guard was not a military unit.

Ten persons will be expelled from France for "public trouble-making" after they were detained in raids following a series of bombings in Paris, the Interior Ministry said Thursday. Two Lebanese, four Iraqis, two Iranians, one Algerian and one Kenyan will be expelled in the next few days, a spokesman said.

France's Foreign Ministry said Thursday that Egypt had agreed to the principle of arbitration in settling the two nations' dispute over Tabu, a tiny piece of beach on the Gulf of Aqaba.

Mr. Iacocca, who appeared on a 1964 Time magazine cover when the Mustang began packing customers into showrooms, caught the public eye again when he appeared with real-estate businessman during televised broadcasts on the loan guarantees program.

His performance prompted Chrysler to drop a rumor of show business prospects and install him as star of its television ads.

In Prague, Living in Luxury Takes Its Toll on Freedoms

(Continued from Page 1) but the real reason is that I was meeting with young people," the priest said during a talk from his job as a stoker in the boiler room of a small hotel. "Here a priest cannot dress in religious habits, only in civilian clothes."

The licensing of priests has a long tradition in this region going back to the 17th century. The Hapsburgs did it, and after the decline of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the democratic press grew up. The licensing of priests was maintained the practice.

Today, President Gustav Hainke's government licenses and pays the country's Catholic priests, but not the members of the other two Catholic sects.

Mr. Hainke, director of the government Office of Religious Affairs, explained that lifting the licensing of priests who took their work beyond church grounds was

Iran, Iraq Both Claim Gains at Gulf

Reuters

MANAMA, Bahrain — Iran and Iraq made conflicting claims of success in the Gulf war Thursday, with Tehran saying its troops had captured 265 square miles of Iraqi territory and Baghdad saying the Iraqis were trapped and encircled.

Iran again accused Iraq of using chemical weapons, alleging that Iraqi planes had dropped chemical bombs on their own troops. Baghdad, which denied Wednesday that it was using chemical weapons, accused Iran of doing so.

Journalists in Tehran were taken to a hospital to visit soldiers who were said to have been killed by nerve gas and mustard gas attacks. A doctor pointed to men with bandaged eyes and yellow blisters on their skin.

Fighting appeared to focus on the Faw peninsula at the southern end of the Shatt al-Arab waterway. Iran reiterated that it had driven right across the peninsula to the Kuwaiti border, cutting Iraq off from the Gulf. It said that 1,400 Iraqis had been taken prisoner.

But Iraq commanders said the Iraqis were trapped between advancing Iraqi troops and the Shatt al-Arab, the official Iraqi news agency Iran reported.

They said Iraqi troops were fighting the circles around the Iraqis in what one commander called an "area of death."

A war communique issued in Tehran said Iraq had suffered 10,000 casualties and lost 21 warplanes since Sunday.

In Baghdad, an Arab League committee called for an immediate end to the fighting, warned Iraq that "Arab-Iranian relations" would be "undetermined" if it continued.

Taint of Emerging Corruption Rocks New York's City Hall

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On Edward I. Koch's desk, amid glass apples and gold Manhattan skyline, are two framed checks, dated 1869. They are whimsical mementos of corruption, signed by city officials who were part of the infamous Tweed ring and displayed by a mayor who has prided himself on clean government.

The captions on the back of the checks explain that soon after signing them, Richard (Slippery Dick) Croker, the city comptroller; Abraham (Elegant) Oakley Hall, the mayor; Peter (Brain) Sweeney, the city chamberlain; and John (Toots) Hoffman, the governor, were enmeshed in an investigation of William (the Tammany Tiger) Tweed that ended their political careers.

More than a century later, there again is scandal at City Hall. The mood is tense, and the work of government has slowed, smogged by a single question: Is the corruption scandal that began in the Parkington Violations Bureau spreading, and if so, how?

A subdued Mr. Koch, gazing at his Tammany checks recently, said that he now looked to history for comfort rather than contrast.

"People don't like me to make these references, but I'm going to make them anyway," he said. "The last three mayors before me, and Fiorello La Guardia, were disappointed with some corruption that occurred in their administrations."

"In La Guardia's time, they said the cadavers out of the morgue," said Mr. Koch. "But nobody would ever think of La Guardia" or Robert F. Wagner or John V. Lindsay or Abraham D. Beame, "as corrupt."

The scandal has centered on Donald R. Manz, who resigned Tuesday as the Queens borough president. It involves allegations by executives of debt-collection companies that they had to make payoffs to Mr. Manz to win contracts from the Parking Violations Bureau to collect unpaid parking tickets.

Mr. Manz has remained sequestered at his home in recent weeks, receiving visitors by appointment and attempt and subsequent heart attack.

Some people think that the scandal would survive up and go away. But few believe it will, so they watch with avid fascination as records are subpoenaed and whistle-blowers emerge and the trail of graft grows.

"It's like peeling an onion, layer after layer," said Steven Matthews, an assistant city comptroller. "And the big fear that everyone has is that with all these investigations, some cockroaches are going to crawl out of the woodwork and say something about somebody that's not true and catch them up in one of those nightmares out of Franz Kafka."

Not everyone downtown is gloom, however. Municipal scandals are good times to make reputations, as well as to break them. Prosecutors and politicians are competing for the limelight.

The mayor's rivals and foes are watching with some satisfaction the discomfort of the man who liked to brag that he did not get along, he gave them.

"A lot of people who have suffered the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune are getting extreme pleasure out of seeing him get kicked," said one close adviser to the mayor.

Mr. Manz, formerly known at City Hall as the "King of Queens," was fired because, by the mayor and his aides, and his reputed involvement in a graft scheme has left them wondering about their judgment.

"The proverbial pin in the face," said Stanley Breznoff, the first deputy mayor.

And with prosecutors, reporters and even City Council members searching for morsels from city officials, symptoms of paranoia are evident.

There's a feeling that we're in the midst of a witch hunt," said one City Hall staff member who works as a liaison officer to city agencies.

"People are afraid of their own shadows. Normal meetings and normal decisions at the agencies are being questioned. Is the government's competence and its own level of engagement are being criticized."

Ruth W. Menzies, a Democrat on the City Council and a frequent critic of Mr. Koch, said that the mayor must be held accountable for the lack of oversight and control over contracts and commissioners.

By his own account and that of his friends, the mayor was depressed and shocked by the revelations at the Parking Violations Bureau. Feeling betrayed and angry, he had lost sleep over the scandal.

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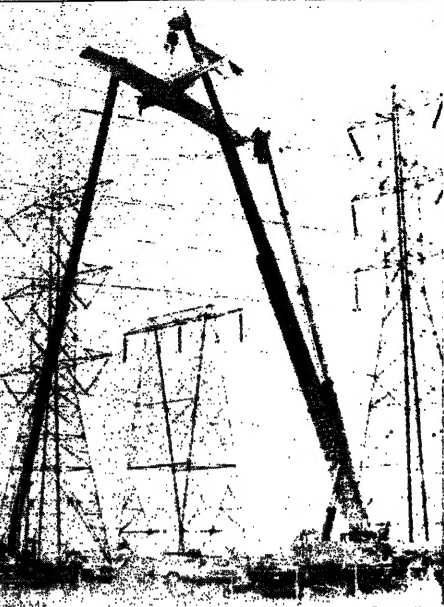
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ALL HUNG UP — Two men dangled upside-down 80 feet in the air for four hours on Wednesday after their Cessna 172 snagged high-voltage power lines on its approach to Ontario International Airport in California. As cranes held the plane steady, Dean Pfaff, the pilot, and Clarence Washburn crawled to safety along the underside of a wing.

U.S. Widens Effort to Keep Australia On Its Side on Nuclear Ships' Visits

By Peter Costigan
Washington Post Service

CANBERRA, Australia — The United States is increasing diplomatic efforts to keep Australia on its side on the issue of visits by nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships, as the New Zealand government prepares to visit its year-old ban on the ships into law.

At stake is the continued existence of the U.S. mutual defense treaty with Australia and New Zealand, known as ANZUS, which went into effect 31 years ago. All three member nations insist that the treaty is still viable, but for all practical purposes it has become a bilateral link between the United States and Australia, with New Zealand on the diplomatic and military sidelines.

The United States has increased the number of officials at the embassy here to 35 from 30 in the past year. The local U.S. Information Service bureau also has been increased, and more senior staff members have been appointed to the four U.S. consulates.

A new U.S. ambassador, Laurence W. Lane Jr., 46, a California politician and friend of President Ronald Reagan, arrived last month.

He immediately raised the American profile with a round of meetings for Australian politicians and officials and encouraged visits by members of the U.S. Congress and senior officials.

Last week, Mr. Lane showed how serious the United States has become about not letting Australia catch "the New Zealand disease" as U.S. diplomats put it.

At a news conference, he said that the United States could not afford to be left with New Zealand because of the threat that such a reaction might have on other allies, such as Australia.

"New Zealand, you might say, is being punished for being a bad boy," he said, referring to the country's ban on U.S. nuclear warships and its plans to make it law — a reaction that would make it difficult for any future government to retract.

In response to the action, the United States excluded New Zealand from joint military maneuvers and the annual ANZUS council meetings and canceled some intelligence sharing and some educational exchange programs.

In addition to New Zealand's actions, several other developments are causing Washington to step up its diplomatic effort in Australia.

While Australia's prime minister, Bob Hawke, firmly supports ANZUS and the U.S. position that American warships, nuclear or not, must have access to the ports of treaty partners, the influential left wing of Mr. Hawke's Labor Party wants the Australian policy changed to follow New Zealand's.

The party holds a third of the seats in the House of Representatives.

In July, the Labor Party holds its biennial policy-making national conference at which the left will be making an all-out effort to force a nuclear-free policy on the party and the government.

The left's cause is being aided by the emergence of a strong Australian anti-nuclear movement. With little organization, anti-nuclear groups gained more than a half-million votes in the 1984 general election and managed to elect a senator to Australia's 74-member upper house.

Since then, the movement has reorganized and — along with the Australian Democrats' Party, which has seven senators — threatened to draw more support away from the Labor Party.

Nebraska School Mourns Suicides of 3 of Its Pupils 'Disgusted With Life'

By William Robbins
New York Times Service

OMAHA, Nebraska — Grieving students walked the halls and filled the classrooms of Bryan High School this week, wearing yellow buttons to show their concern. Many others left to attend the funeral of the third of their classmates to commit suicide in five days.

"We care at Bryan," said the buttons. About 1,000 of the buttons were left over from an event at the 1,200-student school, and members of the student council began handing them out after learning Monday of the death of Thomas F. Wacha 4th, an 18-year-old senior.

Many also wore handmade patches inscribed with the words "Choose Life."

Suicide rates among youths increased in the United States until the early 1980s, when the numbers began to level off.

Clusters of suicides are part of a national phenomenon. One suicide "may be a model" for others in the community who have been "accustomed to doing the same thing," said Dr. Mark Rosenberg, who is studying the phenomenon at the National Centers for Disease Control at Atlanta.

At Mr. Wacha's funeral Monday, students, teachers and neighbors heard the Reverend James Schimpf describe the three deaths as "a cry." He urged the community to respond in a way that might "transform broken lives into whole, happy, joyful lives."

For nearly a week students at the school, which serves a mainly working-class, white ethnic community, had reacted to a series of shocks with grim faces and tears.

On Monday, teachers announced to each class the death of Tom Wacha, who was found shot to death Friday, a shotgun by his side.

Another classmate, Michele M. Money, 16, died last week of an overdose of pills. Mark E. Walpus, 15, died the day after of an apparently self-inflicted shotgun wound.

Two other Bryan students also have attempted suicide unsuccessfully in the last two weeks, according to the police. The latest attempt was last Wednesday; the student reportedly said of being dependent on Michele's death.

The deaths reflect "an illness in our community," said Rene Hlavac, assistant superintendent of student services for the Omaha School District.

But the national suicide rate for youths has been rising for 30 years, most dramatically over the last decade, according to the American Association of Suicidology. In 1973 the rate was 6.9 per 100,000 youths from 15 to 19 years of age, according to the National Center for Health Statistics. From 1981 to 1983, the rate leveled off at 8.7 per 100,000.

After the teachers at Bryan told their students about Mr. Wacha's death, they read a statement saying: "All of us are going through very trying times. We grieve for Michele, Mark and Tom while at the same time, we must help others who are carrying heavy burdens."

The plan seemed to be having an effect. "Everybody watches out for everybody now," said Kathy Stone, 15, a sophomore.

The community appeared mystified by the cluster of suicides. The students were acquainted but none of them knew each other well.

"The first one may have set off the others," said David Jack, 18, a senior who is president of the student council. "It may have put the idea in their heads that this is the way out."

There were few clues. The first two victims were children of broken homes. The third, described as "a kind of a loner" by a classmate, had told a friend that he was "disgusted with life," according to Captain Dick Marley of the Sarpy County sheriff's office.

He said Mr. Wacha was involved in an automobile accident Friday and might have had an argument with a family member.

One student, Joanne Belt, was concerned about the image of Bryan High School in the Omaha area. "Kids from different schools are calling this Suicide High," she said.

"We need to get ourselves back to normal," said Donna Chancy, one of several school psychologists who have been urging students and adults to be sensitive to the needs of "possibly troubled students."

"One of the things they've learned is to get help from the outside," she said.

"We've just been overwhelmed with calls of support and offers of help," said John McQuinn, the school principal.

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3 Activists Cite Attacks On Miskitos

New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Three North American Indian activists have denounced the Nicaraguan government, alleging that it has been systematically attacking Indian villages near the Atlantic Coast.

The activists said Monday that during a month-long expedition trip through eastern Nicaragua with Brooklyn Rivera, a leader of Miskito Indian rebels, they also heard accounts of executive torture and other abuses by government forces in several villages.

Russell Means, a leader of the American Indian Movement, said he would campaign in the United States to persuade Washington to aid the rebels.

"For the first time in its history," Mr. Means said, "the United States could itself ally with an Indian cause."

Nicaraguan leaders, including Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez, who controls government policy toward the rebels, said the Coast region, have said that they are seeking reconciliation with the Miskito and other Indians who live there.

They contended that Mr. Rivera, who supports armed rebels, is an obstacle to peace.

Miskito groups have been fighting the Sandinist government since 1980, the year after it came to power. Telling them the government and Mr. Rivera broke down last May.

In addition to Mr. Rivera, Mr. Means was accompanied on the trip by Hank Adams of Olympia, Washington, and Glen Chertoff, a Canadian who heads the National Council of Indigenous Peoples. Both men are Indian activists.

A freelance journalist from New Mexico also took the trip.

The North American Indians said they set out secretly from Costa Rica on Jan. 7, protected by fighters from Misurasta, the Indian rebel group that is principally led by Mr. Rivera.

They said that government planes located them and bombed them on Jan. 21 near the village of Layas. They fled and spent what Mr. Rivera called "15 terrible days" eluding Sandinist troops.

Several bands of Miskito rebels have been observing a cease-fire for the past several months. But the leader of the largest band said that recent government actions had endangered the truce.

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U.S. Study Identifies AIDS Trigger

By Philip J. Hirsch
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Researchers in the United States have identified the key mechanism inside the AIDS virus that triggers the disease, and the virus remains dormant or spreads rapidly among the body's cells.

The latest advance, reported by the laboratory of William A. Haseltine at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute in Boston, identifies the mechanism responsible for the deadly, rapid immunologic phase of the virus's life inside the human body, and the location of that mechanism within the cell.

The work gives researchers an important target in searching for drugs to halt acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The deciphering of this chemical machinery in the AIDS virus has been carried out chiefly by two groups, one directed by Mr. Haseltine at Dana-Farber, and the other by Florentine Wang-Sun at the National Cancer Institute here.

The two groups jointly published the first reports of the existence of the chemical trigger in the AIDS virus.

In this week's edition of the British journal Nature, Craig Rosen and Joseph G. Sodroski of the Haseltine group reported that the gene found in the AIDS virus — called TAT for transactivation and transcription activation — can adjust its own production.

One of the key problems for biotechnology companies is to coax cells to produce abnormally large amounts of a desired substance. The TAT amplification system could possibly be used to produce useful substances as well as deadly ones.

In the life of the AIDS virus, there is commonly a period, after it has infected a cell in the human body, when it hides within the cell's string of genes. It becomes silent.

waiting to be triggered to multiply rapidly and break out of the cell, infecting many other cells.

The silent virus may be stimulated into action by other infections or other "challenges" to the cell. TAT is the chemical trigger that causes the virus to awaken and multiply.

Study of Nairobi Prostitutes
A study published Thursday suggests that up to half the prostitutes in Nairobi carry AIDS antibodies, which implies that the disease may soon spread in Kenya. The Associated Press reported from Boston.

The study, directed by Dr. Joan K. Kreiss of Harborview Medical Center in Seattle, was published in the New England Journal of Medicine.

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In Distress

U.S. Moves to Correct Impression That Reagan Sees Marcos as Winner

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has moved to limit confusion and uncertainty created in the Philippines by statements made by President Ronald Reagan about the unresolved presidential election there.

The statements, made by Mr. Reagan at a news conference Tuesday night, were widely interpreted in the Philippines as an endorsement of President Ferdinand E. Marcos over his election challenger, Corason C. Aquino.

The State Department also was surprised by some of Mr. Reagan's remarks. It sent instructions to the U.S. ambassador in Manila to tell Mr. Reagan that he was not to be taken back to Manila to be recognized as a winner by Mr. Marcos, administration officials said Wednesday.

Mrs. Aquino said she was particularly "alarmed" at a suggestion by Mr. Reagan that he would not be in the election until he had been in violence and vote fraud.

Two people other than Mr. Marcos have been involved in such activities.

Neither the State Department nor the team of official U.S. observers that had been in the Philippines since the election had been in the Philippines since the election had been in the Philippines since the election.

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Corason C. Aquino placed flowers Thursday on the coffin of Evelio Javier, a leader of her election campaign, who was killed by six masked men with rifles in Andamio province.

U.S. Accuses Philippines, Ethiopia, South Africa of Rights Abuses in '85

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government reported Thursday that serious violations of human rights took place in the Philippines last year but also pointed to "some positive developments" such as government intervention to reduce the political opposition.

The statement was made in the State Department's annual report on human rights, covering 166 countries.

The report also said that South Africa used excessive force in dealing with black unrest and that gross repression there was deteriorating.

In Ethiopia, the State Department said that the government failed to note any improvement in respect of human rights since the fall of the Communist Party last March.

The report said that there were many well-founded reports of human rights abuses by government security forces in the Philippines.

These, it said, included summary executions of civilians, torture, arbitrary arrests, detentions, unlawful searches and seizures.

The report said positive developments included "the government's toleration of peaceful expressions of political dissent, including large public rallies, and a trend toward greater press freedom."

Although the number of political detainees fell during 1985, there was an increase in the number of political killings and disappearances in the Philippines, the report said.

It said the acquittal in December of General Fabian C. Ver, armed forces chief of staff, of the murder of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. "was viewed as a creditable by most Filipinos."

The report was compiled of government investigations of abuses by military personnel while fighting in emergency areas.

It said five soldiers were convicted and sentenced out of 123 reported to have been court-martialed.

On the Soviet Union, the State Department said that by the end of the year there had been no clear sign of any improvement in the level of emigration.

It said that another "alarming abuse" of human rights was "the government's massive reeducation program which, after the initial movements, was carried out involuntarily with considerable loss in human lives."

This was a reference to the transfer of famine victims from the drought-stricken north.

On Turkey, the report said that respect for human rights improved in 1985 but that there were still credible reports of torture.

It said that some sources estimated up to 1,000 persons might be confined in psychiatric hospitals for political or religious reasons.

On South Africa, the report said, "Police often quelled demonstrations with excessive force, utilizing tear gas, bird shot, whips and rubber bullets," as well as live ammunition of large caliber.

The report said at least four detainees died in circumstances that suggested abuse by police.

Some people detained under the state of emergency decreed in July had alleged torture, the report said, by means said to have included "beatings, earplug perforations, whippings, forced ingestion of foreign substances, including gasoline and human hair, and electric shocks to genitalia."

The report said that Lieutenant Colonel Mengista Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, had exercised power "through arbitrary arrest and intimidation." Government forces and their rebel opponents committed political murders, the report said.

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Politicians May Come and Go But Nigeria's Obas Remain

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

ENIGBO, Nigeria — A swath of torn roadway blows through the thinning rain forest here, looking through a few reddish mud-walled buildings that cling precariously to its edge.

Where the road wears north, a cluster of cement buildings in pastels of yellow and pink huddles amid clink, tin-roofed houses. Here reigns the ogbon of Enigbo, the king of this part of Yoruba land and one of the hundreds of traditional rulers, or obas, who continue to exercise influence over the material and spiritual lives of rural Nigerians.

It is Enigbo, said the ogbon, Omowunola Oyeode, setting into a brown Naagbade armchair behind a low-walled, open-sided hut on an Oriental rug. "Traditional rulers are the foundation of Nigeria and indeed of Africa. It is my role to lead my people."

Seated on grass mats to the ogbon's right, several local chiefs in brilliantly colored robes lounged against a palace wall, part of the royal residence. At each chief's feet the most recently prostrated himself on the pale blue mats before the ogbon. To the ruler's left, retainers, their heads shaved, sat, one resting in the humid heat.

Until Britain bombarded Lagos in 1851, virtually all aspects of the lives of those people who lived in what is now Nigeria were touched by the authority of traditional rulers. Since independence in 1960, the fortunes of traditional rulers have waxed and waned with changing administrations, some of which have been tolerant of obas, others of which have sought to curtail their traditional prerogatives.

With Nigeria now under its sixth military government, the role of traditional rulers in Nigerian society has once more become the subject of public discussion. Major General Ibrahim Babangida, the president, has exhorted his citizens to debate the country's political future. As part of that debate, Nigerians have been asked to define the place of their traditional rulers.

In the three days, obas did all that the military government now does, Mr. Oyeode said. "We made legislation and saw to its implementation. We adjudicated disputes. We directed the appointment of the gods as a rallying point for communal efforts. The so-called republican government took over most duties of the obas. But it still cannot penetrate to the grass roots. The people are loyal to their obas."

In many respects, the ogbon represents the new blend of traditional rule, one with a modern education and a former career. The ogbon, who his aides say is in his late 30s, is a graduate of the University of Ife, perhaps Nigeria's finest institution of higher learning.

He ascended to the throne in 1973 after teaching grade school. As is common in Yoruba land, the southwestern part of Nigeria, he was chosen ogbon by a group of kingsmakers, the nine chiefs of Enigbo who determined who among the former ruler's sons was best suited to succeed to kingship.

"I have seven brothers," the ogbon said. "After my father died, the kingsmakers met. The candidate has to be acceptable to a majority in my case, six out of nine would be one."

Yoruba land, the ogbon is one of the more senior traditional rulers. His entire life is absorbed with the duties of kingship. At least a dozen of kingship and chieftainship, traditional responsibilities can be a part-time activity.

More than 250 miles (405 kilometers) to the east, in the land of the Ibo, Chief Chris O. Oranweli said, as he busied around his chicken farm making sure eggs were being collected. Although he lives in Anaba, his chieftaincy was granted by the ogbon, or king, of his hometown of Oko.

"In my own place I am the equivalent of a minister," Chief Oranweli said. "I deal with anything involving the relationship with other villages. In the old days it used to be a military post. Now, of course, it isn't. Mostly it involves land problems. Things have changed a lot."

Neksa I. Eya, a senior official of Anambra state in eastern Nigeria, whose responsibilities include chieftaincy matters, said politicians and government officials usually had few links with the average Nigerians.

"They are so much in their lifetime," he said. "We raise dust in our big vehicles, and they go back to their farms."

As a way of broadening contacts with the village, civil administrators often rely on traditional rulers. At the same time, he said, cracks are appearing in the integrity of the system of traditional rulership.

"Where this thing of tradition is not clear, people throw money around to get elected as chiefs," Mr. Eya said. Furthermore, he said, there are cases of chiefs and rulers being deposed by their subjects.

Recently, eight elders from Umuezeama, a village in the east, placed an advertisement in The New Nigerian to announce that they were removing their chief.

"For many years now," the elders wrote, "there has been a general feeling that he has not been living up to the people's expectations of him as regards the services he renders to the village. He is not approachable, and he is impervious to reasoning and advice. He must go to reside in a suitable climate under which every son and daughter would be free to contribute for the progress of the village."

The notice was signed by the eight elders, each with a right index finger of each hand.

In Enigbo, like administrators everywhere, the ogbon is harried by budgetary problems. "In my own case," he said, "the hardest thing is to be able to maintain the throne. A moment of spending is more than income. A lot of philanthropic gifts have to be given. My people give me tribute, but it is not enough."

Even more troubling, he said, has been his inability to bring money to the town. "The biggest problem is bad roads and the lack of piped water," he said. "I have to appeal to the state government. But government change, and they lose sight of us."

Traditional rulers are the foundation of Nigeria and indeed of Africa. It is my role to lead my people."

Philip Habib, A Man With A Mission

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Philip C. Habib was spotted by a couple of reporters on Monday having lunch in the State Department cafeteria. Asked what he was doing at the department, the retired trouble-shooter responded without batting an eye that he was visiting old friends while passing through Washington to see a daughter who lives here.

It was a classic example of Mr. Habib's skill at preserving diplomatic confidentiality. What he really was doing in Washington came clear on Tuesday when President Ronald Reagan announced that he was sending Mr. Habib to the Philippines.

His mission will be to advise Mr. Reagan on how the United States can best ensure that the Filipino people "face the grave problems" they face in the aftermath of seriously flawed elections there.

Mr. Habib has had long diplomatic experience in Asia. He has met President Ferdinand E. Marcos and is familiar with many of the leaders in the Philippines.

In many ways, Mr. Habib's mission is similar to his service as Mr. Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East from 1981 to 1983. For the first year of that mission, Mr. Habib sought to work out an arrangement that would avoid a clash between Syria and Israel over Lebanon.

Then, after the Israelis invaded Lebanon in June 1982, he labored on an accord to bring order to that country. Late in the summer of 1982 he succeeded in working out an agreement for the withdrawal of Palestinian Liberation Organization forces from Lebanon and peace talks between Israel and the various Lebanese factions.

He went back to retirement in July 1983, frustrated at not being able to bring peace to the country of his birthplace. He was born in Brooklyn on Feb. 25, 1920, the son of a Lebanese grocer in a Jewish neighborhood.

Mr. Habib has been enlisted to persuade Mr. Marcos that the interests of the nation and of the United States depend on his trying to stall the election from his challenger, Corason C. Aquino.

Mr. Habib spent most of his long diplomatic career in the Far East. He was a key State Department official during the Vietnam War, and played a major role in the Paris negotiations and the war. From 1971 to 1974 he was ambassador to South Korea and from 1974 to 1976 assistant secretary of state for Asia and Pacific affairs.

In 1977, until struck by a series of heart attacks, he served as a deputy secretary of state for political affairs, the highest rank to which a career Foreign Service official usually can aspire.

Okello Disavows Any Control Of Former Ugandan Troops

KAMPALA, Uganda — Lieutenant General Tito Okello, the former leader of Uganda who was overthrown in January, was quoted Thursday as saying that he had no intention of regaining power, could not stop his soldiers from fighting his country's new government.

Felix Onama, a former defense minister who recently visited General Okello in southern Sudan, said that the overthrown head of state was considering a return to Uganda and that his main wish was to live in peace.

He quoted General Okello as saying that he had no control over his former troops in northern Uganda who are fighting the government of the new president, Yoweri Museveni. Mr. Museveni's National Resistance Army captured Kampala last month and now control the southern half of the country.

"I do not want to have any control over those people and he has no soldier fighting to return him to power," Mr. Onama said. "Therefore, there was no point in giving any assistance about the troops fighting in the north."

Radio Uganda said Thursday that National Resistance Army had captured the northeastern town of Soroti, 150 miles (240 kilometers) north of Kampala, and were advancing northward along two fronts in an attempt to eliminate opposition.

The meeting was at General Okello's request. Mr. Onama said, adding that he had been sent by Mr. Museveni as the new government's emissary.

He said that he also had visited Khartoum, where the Sudanese leader, General Omar al-Bashir, assured him that Ugandan soldiers who had committed atrocities, General Okello said, added that he would not allow his troops to be used as a base for attacks against his neighbor, Mr. Onama said.

Mrs. Mandela Confident Husband Will Be Freed

By Allison Sparks
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned black nationalist Nelson Mandela, said she believes the government wants to release her husband but is hesitating, fearing the impact that he would have on the black majority population.

She pronounced any delay further economic or military aid to the Philippines if the election is shown to be "fairly flawed." The Washington Post quoted Mr. Lager as saying in South Bend, Indiana.

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, the New York Democrat who heads the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia, said Wednesday that there was government election officials had deprived Mrs. Aquino of as many as 5 million votes.

With these votes, he contended, the world would be far abashed.

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secretary of state for African affairs, Charles A. Crocker, discussed Mr. Mandela at a meeting Thursday in Geneva. A South African official said, according to United Press International.

A spokesman for Mr. Botha confirmed that the two discussed Mr. Mandela, but refused to give details of their talks. U.S. officials also refused comment.

The spokesman said that Mr. Botha and Mr. Crocker also discussed South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, which is administered by South Africa.

Mr. Crocker leads a Western effort to obtain independence for Namibia.

She added, however, that in her view, the government needed to free him to reduce international pressure.

Most sources close to the situation, including Mrs. Mandela, believe the government has made a firm decision to release Mr. Mandela, who has served 24 years of a life sentence for plotting to overthrow white minority rule, but predictions vary about when this is likely to happen.

Mrs. Mandela said that she had no doubt that the government had decided to release Mandela but that she felt it would be "a matter of months rather than weeks" before he is free.

"I imagine he might come out around midyear," she added, emphasizing that this was "just a feeling I have" and was not based on any direct communication with the authorities. She said the authorities had not spoken to her or her husband about his release recently.

Mrs. Mandela also revealed that her husband would refuse to leave South Africa as part of a prisoner exchange, which the government is known to be eager to negotiate, and that if released, he would be free to resume the leadership of the outlawed African National Congress, ignoring legal restrictions on it and confronting the government with the problem of whether to re-arrest him.

Mrs. Mandela said "change in the atmosphere of the government" was the reason for her husband's release. He was being well-treated and for the first time she was being given unlimited visiting rights, she said.

■ Botha, U.S. Official Cautious South Africa's foreign minister, R. F. Botha, the U.S. assistant

Torvill and Dean at the Winter Olympics



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France's Cinémathèque Reaches 50, The Work of a Visionary Enthusiast

by Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS—The Cinémathèque Française has reached its 50th anniversary and, having been granted more generous government support, is celebrating the occasion with zealous festivities.

Its rise to be the most renowned of film museums is due in large part to the dogged determination of its visionary founder, the late Henri Langlois. An exorbitant fellow curator once contemptuously referred to him as "an enthusiast." He was not.

First with the idea of resuming films from oblivion, it was his persuasive ardor that moved famous filmmakers to entrust their work to him and—so we shall see—in him alone. Jean Cocteau called him "the old dragon who guards our treasure." But he was never old. He died at 62 in 1977, overworked and worried, but his youthful enthusiasm never deserted him.

Today he is a legend. An American critic, Richard Roud, has written an invaluable book about him, "A Passion for Films," which has just appeared in a French edition. Reading it makes clear that without Langlois the history of the cinema might have been written but never seen. He devoted his life to serve as keeper of the seventh art's flame.

He was born in the Turkish city of Smyrna (now Izmir) where his French father was in charge of a news agency. The father was mobilized in 1914, but the mother and son spent the war years in Turkey. Obligated to flee in the postwar turmoil of 1920, the family boarded a French battleship to Marseille.

The boy Henri was already a movie fan and cut out the clippings of his Paris lycée to attend matinees. He failed to obtain a diploma, but he did not trouble him. Thomas Edison—who among other feats was a cinematic pioneer—was also a school dropout.

Langlois's father sent his problem son to a printing shop to train at filing and classification, instruction that was to aid him later as a

curator. The publisher of a film trade journal, impressed by his fervor, agreed that there was a need to preserve old film and financed the important crusades and his associate, Georges Franju, a poster designer, to buy such copies as they could find. These were stored in the family bathtub. The movement and the collection grew and a society for subscription film projections was formed. In 1929 the statutes of the Cinémathèque Française were signed.

When the International Federation of Film Archives was organized Langlois, already known and respected, was voted its French representative. Another member, Frank Harrel, was the German appointee. He was director of the Reichsfilmarchiv in Berlin. During the occupation he resurfaced in Paris in the uniform of a major. He was, however, more loyal to his artistic conscience than to Hitler, saving films condemned to destruction by the Nazi propaganda authorities. He placed in charge of cinema for the German Army, was also employed by the Ministry of Transportation. This connection made it possible for him to gather films from all over Europe and he made the cellar of the Palais de Chaillot into a large storehouse for their keeping.

IN the postwar era Langlois informed the Hollywood studios of the copies of their films he had in his possession. Prints were often stolen and sold for illegal circulation. His honesty, sure in the trade, won their confidence and cooperation. He had similar friendly relations with all the film firms in Europe, in the Orient, the Soviet Union and South America.

He was an internationalist and his program included everything he could find on quest and present. These programs in which the Lumière brothers, experimental shorts from Third World lands to the box-office hits of the present. These programs in which W.C. Fields comedies jostled with surrealist offerings, westerns and musical spectacles, provided a rounded education for critics and

for a group of cinematic beginners who were to launch the New Wave: Jean-Louis Godard, François Truffaut, Claude Chabrol and the Greek-born Costa-Gavras, then a student in Paris, who has replaced Langlois as director of the Cinémathèque.

Langlois was a startling figure in first sight. He was of towering build and stout, and wore his unkempt hair long, its black locks dangling on his broad forehead and cascading over his collar. The jacket of his baggy suit was powdered with cigarette ash. He drank little, but was an eager eater and consumer of sweets. Though clean-shaven, he resembled the portrait of Balzac in size and bulk, and with his hair and beard he might have stepped from the pages of the novelist who wrote of obsessive mania.

He was something of an impressionist. Screen stars, directors and producers conformed to him at once. He had the gift of making friends quickly. He would invite cinema notables to Paris for retrospective showings of their films—Lillian Gish, Mary Pickford, Marlene Dietrich, Blanche Sweet, Charlie Chaplin, Gloria Swanson (who was invited to a party at the Cinémathèque on her 75th, Orson Welles, King Vidor, Clarence Brown and Josef von Sternberg were among his honored guests). The news coverage of their visits revealed the esteem they held for the Cinémathèque and its creator.

A feat of which he was especially proud was his "rediscovery" of a scintillating actress of the silent screen, Louise Brooks, a dynamic brunette with page-boy hair who scampers as a flapper in Hollywood features and then went to Berlin to emerge as a great actress in Paul von Sternberg's films. She was a weak link and her haughty independence had offended the moguls of Los Angeles. No one had heard of her for 30 years. She had become a salivary at 34th Avenue and lived in a mid-century Greenwich Village flat. Langlois invited her to Paris and his pro-

Continued on page 8

Deconstruction and All That, From Yale's Critical Jungle

by Colin Campbell

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—The English department at Yale used to resemble a sort of English country estate. It included a great house of Georgian wings and rooms (the Beaman Pavilion, the Metropolitan Potts Building, the T.S. Eliot Chapel and so forth) and, naturally, one entered this house via certain well-marked paths and avenues that ran through a spacious park. The park looked as though nature had been there, but it was actually quite artificial, a typical landscape of a fanglin.

Everything was in order. And despite the rival claims of such ancient estates as Oxford and Cambridge, and despite the genius of Harvard and few other houses, Yale's English department was in many ways the envy of the English-speaking world.

But a dense jungle has grown up around that house of letters, a thicket of normalcy, of the sort that is not a jungle at all. The estate is choked with new theoretical plants and weed new hosts of criticism, many of them French—as if a tropical French colony, a Paris with snakes, had sprung up from the turf. Some fear the jungle also shields a guerrilla camp from which ardent nihilists have been launching raids on the academic countryside.

Since the late 1970s, a group sometimes called the "Hermeneutic Mafia" (and at other times "Yale Critics," the "Yale School" of criticism, or simply "wild men") has grown astonishingly influential in the study of literature at Yale. The group is unquestionably brilliant, in fact, early last decade, a quintessentially "Yale Critic"—Professor J. Hillis Miller, who has been attacked by some traditionalists for obscuration and nihilism—became president of the Modern Language Association, the country's most august group of college teachers of English and other languages and the publisher of one of the field's most respected academic articles. Miller's appointment by his peers is highly significant. The "wild men" have even dislodged the most respected and established literary criticism at Yale has been evincing and reflecting intellectual currents that have been rippling through the humanities and the social sciences generally. These currents include structuralism, which sees languages and cultures determined by an underlying, timeless "structure"; semiotics, or the latest new science and philosophy of signs and meanings; hermeneutics, or the science of interpretation (a science that has retained some of the traditional and even mystical preconceptions of its origins in biblical exegesis); various Marxisms and neo-Marxisms; feminism; psychoanalysis; the history of philosophy; and the history of ideas across the country now deal in such matters. But Yale has led the way in one or two of these fields, and has done so with its usual panache.

The term "Yale School," however, refers not to Marxism or feminism or semiotics, but to a post-structuralist philosophy species known as deconstruction. Post-structuralism is a term that lumps together various French and other thinkers who write as though they want to overthrow oppressive philosophic structures by subverting language. Deconstruction was invented by Jacques Derrida, a professor of philosophy at the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris, and Derrida is still the movement's leading theoretician and King Babar.

Just 20 years ago, at Johns Hopkins University in 1966, Derrida delivered his first lecture in the United States. The movement has been upsetting people and texts since, especially over the last decade. Yale has played a big part in these developments. For one thing, it keeps inviting Derrida to conduct yearly seminars at Yale. For another, several of Yale's most prominent literary critics have adopted Derrida's way of thinking and have helped disseminate his name and style, as well as their own, through the Yale English Department and into English departments everywhere.

What is deconstruction? To "deconstruct" a text is pretty much what it sounds like—to to take apart a text, to see how it is put together, to see the central fact and



Jacques Derrida.

tragic little secret of Western philosophy—namely, the circular tendency of language to refer to itself. Because the "language" of a text refers mainly to other "languages" and texts—and not to some hard, extratextual reality—the text tends to have several possible meanings, which usually undermine one another. In fact, the "meaning" of a piece of writing—is it doesn't matter whether it's a poem or a novel or a philosophic treatise—is indeterminate.

In Yale's Tropiques de Critique, the text and its readings are everything. Authors, history and other texts are secondary. Derrida, in a typically bold and outrageous way, has gone so far as to say that writing is more basic than speaking, that speaking is only a form of writing. But there's more. Because all writing is said to be metaphorical, working by tropes and figures, it follows that writers should be able to interpret texts of all sorts, not just "literature."

The above still gives little sense of the movement's style. But you get a whiff of that as soon as you pick up the 1979 manifesto of the Yale Critics, "Deconstruction and Criticism," which is described in the preface as "neither a polemical book nor a manifesto in the ordinary sense."

An essay by Harold Bloom, a Yale professor—who is not a deconstructionist but whose thought and style are comparably radical—begins this way: "The word meaning goes back to a root that signifies 'opinion' or 'intention,' and is closely related to the word 'meaning.' Perfect."

To get a quick fix on the humid place, someone suggests a talk with Bloom, the most original literary critic in America. Unfortunately, Bloom is in an elegiac mood.

"You cannot go anywhere," he cries, "without running into various covers and sects and various new orthodoxies of a self-righteous kind. There are the purple-haired semioticians; there are the deconstructionists; there are those who have abolished anything like a coherent discourse, for whom every text is an aberration."

"To try to find out what's going on at Yale now is beyond my power," he says. He speaks of "young ideologies" of "victim feminism," of new modes of "stiffing discourse" and of new Statimians. He describes the young members of the English Department as "an out-and-out Marxist agitator" and "a horse's ass," and he says some leftist bourgeois are having grown so cruel as to be unrecognizable. "It's almost the post-as-dumbest terror." They have their colleagues terrified.

One wonders if he has gone over to the neoconservative camp. But, no. Not Bloom. The neoconservative camp is a wild man, he says. He calls them "fourth-rate reactionaries." As for neoconservative literary critics, Bloom says, "They don't know a poem from a hole in the ground."

Dozens of books and several periodicals have been published on deconstruction, and not a few of them focus on Yale.

For better or worse, deconstruction has

become widely institutionalized. Derrida has lectured at the University of Virginia on the deconstruction of the Declaration of Independence, and the stuff is spreading like kudzu. "I've just come back from Uruguay," Miller said last December about a trip with his colleague in the English and comparative literature department Professor Geoffrey H. Hartman. "It wasn't our idea, but what the Uruguayans wanted us to do was to explain deconstruction."

NOT surprisingly, some people would like to see deconstruction stay in Uruguay.

For one thing, the field is strewn with hard words and notions, and deconstructionists haven't always been considerate about keeping the path clear. They also delight in word play, which can make their ideas even more complicated.

Several of the tropes, allegedly so free-spirited, are forever writing about what "we" feel when "we" read Ruler, as if their sensibilities were attuned to the pulse of the age. The reader's irritation may lead to more thoughtful doubts. It's often said, for instance, that the radical skepticism of Derrida and his friends about what words "mean" is far too impatient with the multiple, practical functions of language. Moreover, the writings of the deconstructionists themselves obviously "mean" certain things.

From the political left, growing bands of literary critics have been castigating deconstruction at Yale as empty, elitist, bourgeois games.

As for the political right, it's probably safe to say that deconstruction drives neoconservatives mad. At a neoconservative academic conference last spring, for instance, Peter Shuch, a professor of English, routed his audience at New York University to lull approval when he warned that deconstruction and other poststructuralist excesses were demolishing traditional values and meanings.

At least a few other detractors of deconstruction tend to see professors of English as frustrated poets and novelists.

It's time to see Hartman—somehow poet, prolific essayist and one of the authors of the deconstructionist manifesto—and let him answer these postures.

He nods to various political objections to deconstruction and says that French is apt to toss their critical councils too playfully, and he speaks of the Bible and some Jewish themes, a growing interest of his. He responds softly, rationally. He makes Les Critiques des Tropiques sound almost ordinary. This is especially interesting because deconstruction originally seemed such a hard, strange, tooth-breaking sort of nut. Might it, after all, have a humanistic core?

"We're caught in a squeeze play between the neoconservatives and the New Left," he says. Conservatives ("fundamentalists and headbangers," he calls them) suffer from "the anxiety of frontiers" when dealing with thinkers such as Derrida. The radical new

Continued on page 8

The Identity Picture: Everything Except the Personality

PARIS—The windows of neighborhood photographers with their stiff bridges and earnest communications and gleaming bellies are mounted on the walls of automatic photo machines with their beamish narcissism and teen-age giggles.

Almost the most interesting is the identity picture, whether taken by a photographer or a machine. It is the face the artist wishes to present to officialdom, solid and impersonal, or the is.

MARY BLUME

As an image it is—or should be—as precise as a mirror. But one's first remark on looking at an identity picture is inevitably, "It doesn't look like me."

A portrait may be defined as a particular view of what makes a person different. An identity picture shows how similar the subject is to other people—how classifiable he or she is.

The great classifier was Alphonse Bertillon (1835-1914), whose work forms the center of an exhibition called "Identités," at the Centre National de la Photographie in Paris (13 Avenue du Président-Wilson, until Feb. 24).

Bertillon was the son of a doctor who was also a pioneer in statistical anthropology. Alphonse, who was not a very clever student, Alphonse, who was not a very clever student, Alphonse, who was not a very clever student, ultimately found a job with the Paris police, ultimately perfecting the identification system that was

first published in 1890 and is still used today. Based on botany and zoology, Bertillon's classification depended upon careful measurement of each subject, full-face and profile photographs and descriptions of each feature, which would then be separately studied and stored into a group.

Ears rounded Bertillon to high heights—"unchanging and immutable from birth," he wrote, "free from the influence of environment and education, this organ remains for all life as the intelligible legacy of heredity and intrauterine life."

The start of the identity picture can be traced to the "portrait visiting card," which became popular in the mid-19th century when no identity photographs, but they showed that photography was becoming part of life and was, in effect, being used to describe a person.

By the mid-1850s it was suggested in Paris that criminals' photographs be taken and filed, and in St. Petersburg in 1865 there was a failed attempt to use ID pictures in the prison system. In England and France doctors and directors of lunatic asylums photographed their patients. Cesare Lombroso in Italy and Francis Galton in England determined that criminal types existed on the basis of photographs.

Riviera became becoming official property was a step toward the loss of individuality, as the Conservator sadly noted: "The customs of

Paris of 1830-48 have vanished materially and morally.... The interior is dying. Life is fading."

The sinister side of the identity photograph soon became apparent when after the fall of the Commune, photographs of 40,000 suspected Communards, including women and children, were taken and filed. In 1960, nearly 10 years later, during the Algerian war, a French soldier named Marc Chénier was ordered to take identity pictures of 250 women for army archives. The pictures of Moslem women, rudely unveiled but proudly decked in their jewels, are so full of outrage and hate that they pass beyond ordinary identity pictures and become strange and violent portraits.

THE French identity card, with photograph affixed, which every citizen must carry at all times, was instituted by the Vichy government in 1940. By 1942 the word "Jew" was stamped across the appropriate card, facilitating roundup.

In the German extermination camps, for studies of racial types, identity pictures were taken of those about to die. Photographs of women and children at Auschwitz are included in the exhibition, blown up, and they are quite unbearable.

The identity picture is a means of classifying an entire population. As such it can also have a symbolic meaning, most dramatically shown in the Prague demonstration where a

greatly enlarged photograph of Jan Palach was held high as a flag. Palach, a young student, burned himself alive to protest the Russian invasion of 1968.

Identity pictures decorate graves and are

held aloft by despairing wives and mothers in places like Beirut, Cyprus, Buenos Aires, where men have disappeared without a trace. They have also become art—material for filmmakers, photographers and painters.

Some of Alphonse Bertillon's subjects.

In its origins the word identity is associated with the Greek word *identivitas*. The identity photograph is precisely the opposite: a reduction, a means of categorizing. It is a portrait without an I.



FOR FUN AND PROFIT

When It Comes to Hotels, Small Is Often Beautiful

by Roger Collis

WHAT'S the attraction of small, independent hotels compared to the large chains? "It's the hospitality you receive, which is personal in the sense that you're being welcomed into your host's home as opposed to the rather more clinical and impersonal welcome in a group-based hotel. You're likely to meet the proprietor, there's a much closer link with the client. What we're about is caring for people as human beings. That is the essence of good hotel keeping," says Christopher Chapman, managing director of his family's Castle Hotel at Taunton, in the west of England, and the current chairman of Prestige Hotels, a consortium of 31 privately owned or independently run luxury properties, all but three in the British Isles. There are several such groups of hotels that club together for joint promotion and reservations, the idea being that if you like the style of one place, you may like a similar one elsewhere. In France there is Relais et Châteaux with 347 members and the smaller Châteaux-Anciens group of 37 country hotels. But Prestige is possibly unique in its rigorous process of selection and self-discipline. It claims to have rejected far more candidates than it has admitted since its formation in 1966. Says Chapman, "We get 80 to 100 inquiries a year and 50 out of 10 are turned down. Five years ago we had a surge and we kicked out 10 and we lost a couple last year. We have formal procedures for regular inspections. In the final analysis, our success depends on guarding our standards."

At any rate, most of the hotels have been showered with accolades from Michelin, the British Automobile Association and *Le Monde*, a Queen's Award to Industry for Export Achievement (to the Lygon Arms in the Cotswolds) and Order of Merit (to the 1985 to Terry Holmes, who runs the Stafford in London).

Most of the hotels in Prestige's 1986 directory are small country house properties. There is the 16th-century Thornbury Castle, near Bristol, set in 10 acres; it has only 10 bedrooms, but has a fine restaurant, a vineyard, and a helicopter pad; Culloden House (19 rooms) five miles from Inverness Airport in Scotland; and the service really is Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1746, before the disastrous battle of Culloden; the Royal Crescent (28 rooms) in Bath, a magnificent Georgian building with Chippendale and Hepplewhite furniture and noveau cuisine; the Lygon Arms, a 16th-century coaching inn (60 rooms) in the village of Broadway, hunting country two hours from London, which entertained, presumably on different occasions, Oliver Cromwell and Charles I; Cliveden, the Astor home in 375 acres of gardens, which will open shortly as a 27-room hotel, operated by the former management of the Royal Lancaster Hotel (28 rooms), which belongs to the Four Seasons group, and in Paris, the Lancaster (57 rooms), a member of the Savoy chain, all splendid hotels but not privately owned. Chapman rationalizes by saying that Prestige needs London bases and that members are independent hotels of the right quality. "But when you're being greeted at hotels like the Ritz and the Ian on the Park, you're getting that personal quality coming through in Paris, the Lancaster is a jewel of a place. The people running these hotels are very much the decision makers."

Chapman says Prestige wants to recruit more overseas members in 1986. "Although we're a very British consortium, 50 percent of our visitors are from abroad, so we're looking at three Italian hotels in April and one in Austria, in the same vein as the Lancaster in Paris."

Hotels that apply to join are visited in person at least three times by members of the consortium (this involves an overnight stay and one main meal). The reports must be unanimous before a new member is admitted. "We look at everything, style of the place, cuisine, management, are the glasses polished, is the silver shining, are the staff happy? We're far more rigorous than Michelin. If in doubt, we say no," Chapman says. Existing members are inspected once at least twice a year by a standards committee, comprising their hoteliers peers drawn from those living outside the area, so as to avoid bias. In addition, complaints from the public are considered by the executive committee, which meets every two weeks, and the hotel in question is called to account.

U.K. consortium is rigorous about standards

It may seem incongruous for an owner of a small country house to have a good hotel like the Ritz. But according to Keith Ritchie, managing director of the Lygon Arms and chairman of the standards committee, while his hotel may have a different style, it shares the same standards and many of the same guests. "There's a quality trademark that runs through everything, furnishings, printed matter, uniforms and friendliness. You can have that in a remote country hotel. Attenborough Hotel will make a good hotel into a great hotel." For Ritchie, who runs Duns, "the secret is to have quality department heads — reception, housekeeping, bar — who are big fish in small ponds. For example, the chef of our 35-seat restaurant was formerly chef at the Savoy."

Chapman insists that there is a future for small, independent hotels in spite of predatory acquisitions by the large chains, some of which are setting up mini-chains of country house hotels. "But they're not going to pull them off because they'll never have the same quality of personality. The attitude to running these places is not governed by head office. Obviously they must run at a profit, but it's not going to earn people a lot of cash in their pockets. What it does provide is a good holiday. It's a lifestyle, it's a trade and you're sitting on an appreciating asset. But there's a vocational element, you have to enjoy caring for people, giving hospitality, to go into this."

Prestige hotels may seem great for relaxing — many of them are in hunting, fishing and shooting country — but what about doing business? Says Chapman, "You must understand that the business traveler is really no different from the tourist. Of course you want a taxi and meeting rooms, but these so-called executive facilities are total bullshit. At the end of the day — you're an executive organizer — what the business guy wants is to be well cared for and refreshed. His last memory must be of a damned good breakfast after a quiet and comfortable night."

Chapman says Prestige wants to recruit more overseas members in 1986. "Although we're a very British consortium, 50 percent of our visitors are from abroad, so we're looking at three Italian hotels in April and one in Austria, in the same vein as the Lancaster in Paris."

by Richard Bennett

STENDHAL called the Franche-Comté the most beautiful region of France, but that comes as something of a surprise. To me, this region near the Swiss border had always conjured up a certain second-rate image as a vacation spot. It has mountains, the Jura range, but they are not as high or as popular as the Alps. It has small mountain roads winding through pretty-tower villages, but so do Provence and Normandy. Indeed, for me, the principal allure of the Franche-Comté was that Jules Verne, Stendhal's unforgettable character in "The Red and the Black," came from there. Then, one day, I was riding the Paris-Mâcon and saw a poster of waves of snowy fields bordered by pine forests. The poster said that the Franche-Comté was the paradise of cross-country skiing in France, and I decided to go.

Cross-country skiing is growing so rapidly in popularity in France, a country dedicated to the downhill variety — that even the fashionable Alpine resorts of Savoy are tending a few miles of trails these days for what is called *ski de fond*. These trails can provide lovely stretches of mountain scenery and sharp clean air, although many are placed near roads, within earshot of traffic.

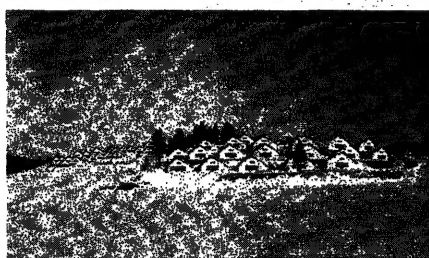
In Franche-Comté there is something called the Grande Traversée du Jura, the Great Jura Crossing, some 115 miles (185 kilometers) of trails across the entire range of mountains from near Alsace in the north to a point just north of Luxembourg in the south. The GTJ, as it is known, is marked. There are times and eating places along the way, usually in what were once farmhouses, not on the edge of town and remote snowfields that are pastures in the summer.

The entire GTJ is for the ambitious skier who wants to complete a project of a week or more. But for the less ambitious, there are stretches of the major trail and hundreds of miles of other trails departing from the edge of most of the towns of the region and plunging into the snow-covered meadows and forests. They are mostly crisscross, ending at a small village where you can get a drink, they are of virtually every conceivable length, from just above a mile for the true dilettante to marathon affairs of 40 miles or more for the ultra serious cross-country skier. One circuit, the shortest one, is even floodlit at night.

We stayed in a town called Jouge, a few miles from the Swiss border, which happens to be on the edge of the most elaborate downhill ski area in that region, a place called Métabief. Jouge is a little place with a few small houses where two people can spend the night for \$30 apiece, including a Continental breakfast. The town has a solid stone church, some old farmhouses and a stone church with a high four-sided steeple suggesting an Oriental influence. At around 11 a.m. the village — Les Hôpitaux-Neufs, Longeville Mont d'Or, Roches — mixing the features of authentic farming villages with the facilities of unpretentious leisure. They are



The town of Jouge.



Vacation village near Métabief.

decidedly not elegant but they are old and charming, pleasantly old-fashioned, a bit creaky and rusty, the kinds of places where guests at hotels are provided with cloth folders in which to store their linen napkins until the next meal.

THE great advantage of the Franche-Comté, aside from its gentle beauty, is its simplicity. It is not exactly underdeveloped, but it is nonetheless not much frequented, particularly by the fashionable horde from Paris or other big cities. Not that it represents inevitable and unvarying antique charm. There are, particularly around the Métabief ski area, a number of newer dwellings — invariably called chalets — rising out of the pastured and falling to improve it.

But, once you are out on the trails, there is virtually nothing new, certainly no recent architecture spoiling the view of the valleys and forests or of the occasional lonely barn squatting low over the edge of the fields, dog

into the ground like breakers and giving the impression of having been there from the beginning of time. And around these barns are the glories of cultivated nature boded under its temporary veil of winter: the white pastured, the groves of pine and chestnut gripped by ice, the narrow defiles sweeping along the faces of the mountains.

The trails are well-marked, though there is nothing to stop the adventurous skier from moving off into uncharted territory and deep powder and virgin snow. The markers are of different colors indicating different circuits, each of which has a name. Along the way are discreet postcard-size drawings of what might be called the ideal type of cross-country skier, looking something like the Chinese flying horse of Gansu, his front leg thrust forward and downward, his rear leg trailing horizontally behind, his arms and poles flexing with the wind.

This ideal representation was not me. I was a naive beginner who made a more cautious and less heroic figure striding to cross his skis inside the handy tracks that cross the

countryside, always dodging disaster by a tendency to push the slippery wooden slats beyond the narrow gauge of the path. As time went by I adopted — to return to a Chinese metaphor — a Taoist attitude about cross-country skiing. The great philosophers of the Way taught us millennium ago that the principle of successful action was no action.

The idea was to acquire the wisdom of not striving against the prevailing forces but to flow with them instead. And, behold, I discovered that if you just relax, the skis seem to stay inside the snowy grooves of their own volition. Don't try to ski and you will ski much better. On the uphill trajectories, just walk, allowing your skis to slide with the momentum of your gait. On the level areas, you skate inside the grooves, allowing your weight to flow forward rather than from side to side. Then, on those hard-earned downhill portions, which sometimes go on for a mile or more, just crouch slightly forward into the breeze and the skis, the tracks and gravity will take care of the rest. Or so it is on gentle slopes; you can use the snowplow maneuver on steeper ones.

TO get to Jouge, or to any of the other villages nearby, visitors can take the train from Paris to Besançon and at the railroad station rent a car for the hour's drive through Pontarlier and on to the town in the region of Métabief. Or you can choose another place passed by the GTJ. Pontarlier is the large town of the area with some bigger hotels and more restaurants and skiing trails beginning at its outskirts. Malbuisson, south of Pontarlier, overlooks the lake of Saint-Point and is busier in summer than winter. But it, too, has its well-served cross-country trails as well as the large, almost grand Hotel du Lac, which made me think of the White Horse in D. M. Thomas's novel.

We chose trails on the edge of Jouge, some of them beginning just a few minutes' walk from our small hotel, and wandered in great jagged circles through the countryside back to their starting points. The local authorities have put up maps showing the different trails, their lengths and even their degrees of difficulty. You can choose.

They are all lovely. We took the intermediate trails of roughly five miles in length and after just a few minutes would find ourselves lost in the almost forest. Along some are simple, modest restaurants in porches of converted barns with heavy oak tables and narrow wooden windows. These places serve rich soups and stews and creamy homemade patés with the kind of red wine that lingers on the palate, all very comforting and healthy after a couple of hours on the trail.

As we went out of a farmhouse restaurant one day it was snowing — big soft flakes descending across the horizon, dusting the trees, falling on our heads, shading, but not entirely obscuring, the sweep of countryside in front of us, which by then had come to represent, for me at least, the most lovely scenery in France.

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The Channel, With a Grain of Salt

by Hans Koning

THE English Channel, like the Strait of Gibraltar, separates two worlds. Like the strait, it has through centuries helped shape the history of Europe. (The wisdom that it saved England from Hitler doesn't make much sense to me: the channel would have been a very different nation, and so would Germany and for that matter France.)

The channel crossed in a large number of English novels whose heroes and heroines were often destined to meet on a boat train, and the fates of whom were often turned by meetings on channel steamers. Graham Greene, in his early days, was fond of that route as a plot device, and it was of course a most convenient link between (seemingly) innocent and peaceful England and the dark continent, about to fall to fascism and run by corrupt bureaucrats and slavers. In these pre-war novels, the ladies were frequently consigned to seashores by their creators and "took to their cabins" while the ship was still docked; so much so that American readers of these books must have been surprised to discover while here that the crossing only took an hour and a half.

Contrary to what the advertisements, or a belief in technical progress, may make one think, the present ferries are much less comfortable than those in the pre-war, non-flying days. The boats, to begin with, were faster and cleaner, especially on the English side; porters took the luggage at the docks, while on the ships restaurants and bars served food and booze at three price levels without anyone having to stand in a queue. (At those bars, you rubbed elbows with tycoons, spies, and courtesans, rather than doled football fans.) But the most pleasant way to cross the water that much money was with the evening train out of London or Paris, one of those lovely wood-paneled things with sky-blue sleepers, a train which was put on the ferry with an amazing lack of banging or judding, and on which you gazed out at a city with a cup of tea in the Gare du Nord or a cup of tea in Victoria. The train ferries lasted until about 10 years ago, they were tremendously popular, but then somebody or some body decided to build a tunnel.

Now, 100 years after the first sketch was made and 100 years after a group of French and English engineers offered to build a channel rail tunnel for £10 million, we are going to get it. Doubtless it will end

up costing a lot more than its promoters at the moment say or even think, but we shouldn't worry about that. It will still be better value for money than, say, a Trident submarine.

WHERE a certain speed of travel is warranted is in the area of those timesablers. You can drive your cars to the coast, we are told, and there they'll be put on a train and emerge in 30 minutes at the other side. Ah yes, but how long will it take to get to the place of boarding, to show your tickets, get the thing on the train, get on the train, get off the train, take your place in the queue, show your ticket, etcetera, etcetera? Do they plan to breed a whole new race of ticket collectors and passenger handlers? Have they watched a present-day ticket collector in one of those railway stations, the ferry lines, or even better, in a nice channel drier at the foot of a gangplank, study the travel coupons of a family from Yugoslavia while a hundred chimpanzees go by waiting behind them?

"Three hours for train passengers from London directly to Paris, as compared to five hours now," the British papers announced. Those "five hours" presumably refer to the Howcroft schedules, and if so, they cast a dubious light on the three hours we are to look forward to. In fairness to the Howcroft it must be said that they promise five and a half hours, not five, but even so it's a promise now honored in the breach. Here's another modern triumph, if not as modern as a tunnel under the sea, a sailing cocktail shaker so to speak. I do travel them, but I have yet to make the trip in less than six hours, and even on a smooth sea and on a sunny day you have to be a prime athlete and a very rude elbower to get off the thing and make the train on which that five-and-a-half-hour schedule is based.

Still, it will be a travel revolution, as dramatic on its own scale as the Suez Canal, of which it is in a way the inverse. The Suez Canal made India "easy," although the Indians may not have seen it that way; the channel tunnel will make Paris, or London, easy, or let us say, easier. It will improve English cooking or min French cooking; it will bring the French and the English closer or even closer together; it will make each other even more. Either way there's some new mileage for novelists and thriller writers in that half-hour under the sea bed.

Hans Koning's new novel is "Acts of Faith" (Gollancz).

DOONESBURY



Photos by: Bischof, Barni, Capa, Corbis-Bresson, Erwin, Hess, and other Magnum photographers.

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Dow Average Sets New Record

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared in the final 30 minutes Thursday, sending the Dow Jones industrial average to another record high in active trading. The Dow gained more than 10 points in the final half hour to close up 15.14 at 1,645.07, surpassing the previous high of 1,629.93 set Wednesday.

Rising issues outpaced losers by a 3-2 ratio. Broader market indexes also reached record levels. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.74 to 121.41. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 1.42 to 217.39. The price of an average share gained 23 cents.

On the Big Board, volume totaled 136.5 million, up slightly from 135.4 million Wednesday.

"This is a market that never says die," said Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern. "There is a great enthusiasm to own equities."

The amount of money out there chasing a shrinking number of stocks is fueling an unparalleled upswing, Mr. Ackerman said. "There is a great enthusiasm to own equities."

Tandy Corp. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 7/8 to 38 3/4.

Eastman Kodak followed, up 2 1/4 to 52. Phillips Petroleum was third, down 1/4 to 9 1/4. In the auto sector, General Motors was up 1/4 to 80. Ford gained 1/2 to 70 1/2 and Chrysler was ahead 1/4 to 53 1/4.

M-1 Drops \$2.7 Billion

Reuters
NEW YORK — M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, fell \$2.7 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$636.6 billion in the week ended Feb. 3, the Federal Reserve reported Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$639.3 billion from \$626.6 billion, and the four-week moving average fell to \$626.2 billion from \$627.4 billion.

M-1 includes currency in circulation, checking deposits at financial institutions and traveler's checks.

Japan announced on Thursday that it would extend limits on auto exports to the United States for the sixth straight year.

In addition to the news from Tokyo, Ford and Chrysler reported fourth-quarter earnings. Ford's net income rose 10 percent to \$1.97 a share, compared with \$1.71 million, or \$3.89 a share, in the fourth quarter of 1984. The higher per-share earnings figure was caused by a company stock repurchase program.

For the fourth quarter of 1985, Chrysler's net earnings were \$215 million, compared with \$207 million the year before, reflecting two strikes and a \$250-million payment to its employees under a lump-sum bonus plan negotiated between the firm and the United Auto Workers.

AT&T was unchanged at 21 1/2.

Among the pharmaceutical companies, Johnson & Johnson was up 2 1/4 to 52 1/4.

High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.
111.11	110.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	25.00	24.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
110.11	109.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	24.50	24.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
109.11	108.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	24.00	23.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
108.11	107.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	23.50	23.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
107.11	106.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	23.00	22.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
106.11	105.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	22.50	22.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
105.11	104.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	22.00	21.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
104.11	103.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	21.50	21.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
103.11	102.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	21.00	20.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
102.11	101.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	20.50	20.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
101.11	100.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	20.00	19.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
100.11	99.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	19.50	19.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
99.11	98.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	19.00	18.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
98.11	97.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	18.50	18.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
97.11	96.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	18.00	17.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
96.11	95.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	17.50	17.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
95.11	94.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	17.00	16.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
94.11	93.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	16.50	16.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
93.11	92.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	16.00	15.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
92.11	91.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	15.50	15.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
91.11	90.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	15.00	14.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
90.11	89.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	14.50	14.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
89.11	88.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	14.00	13.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
88.11	87.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	13.50	13.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
87.11	86.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	13.00	12.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
86.11	85.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	12.50	12.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
85.11	84.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	12.00	11.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
84.11	83.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	11.50	11.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
83.11	82.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	11.00	10.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
82.11	81.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	10.50	10.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
81.11	80.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	10.00	9.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
80.11	79.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	9.50	9.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
79.11	78.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	9.00	8.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
78.11	77.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	8.50	8.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
77.11	76.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	8.00	7.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
76.11	75.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	7.50	7.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
75.11	74.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	7.00	6.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
74.11	73.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	6.50	6.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
73.11	72.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	6.00	5.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
72.11	71.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	5.50	5.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
71.11	70.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	5.00	4.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
70.11	69.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	4.50	4.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
69.11	68.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	4.00	3.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
68.11	67.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	3.50	3.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
67.11	66.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	3.00	2.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
66.11	65.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	2.50	2.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
65.11	64.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	2.00	1.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
64.11	63.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	1.50	1.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
63.11	62.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	1.00	0.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
62.11	61.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	0.50	0.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
61.11	60.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	0.00	-0.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
60.11	59.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-0.50	-1.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
59.11	58.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-1.00	-1.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
58.11	57.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-1.50	-2.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
57.11	56.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-2.00	-2.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
56.11	55.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-2.50	-3.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
55.11	54.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-3.00	-3.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
54.11	53.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-3.50	-4.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
53.11	52.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-4.00	-4.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
52.11	51.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-4.50	-5.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
51.11	50.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-5.00	-5.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
50.11	49.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-5.50	-6.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
49.11	48.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-6.00	-6.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
48.11	47.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-6.50	-7.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
47.11	46.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-7.00	-7.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
46.11	45.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-7.50	-8.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
45.11	44.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-8.00	-8.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
44.11	43.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-8.50	-9.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
43.11	42.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-9.00	-9.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
42.11	41.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-9.50	-10.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
41.11	40.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-10.00	-10.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
40.11	39.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-10.50	-11.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
39.11	38.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-11.00	-11.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
38.11	37.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-11.50	-12.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
37.11	36.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-12.00	-12.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
36.11	35.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-12.50	-13.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
35.11	34.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-13.00	-13.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
34.11	33.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-13.50	-14.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
33.11	32.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-14.00	-14.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
32.11	31.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-14.50	-15.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
31.11	30.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-15.00	-15.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
30.11	29.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-15.50	-16.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
29.11	28.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-16.00	-16.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
28.11	27.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-16.50	-17.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
27.11	26.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-17.00	-17.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
26.11	25.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-17.50	-18.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
25.11	24.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-18.00	-18.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
24.11	23.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-18.50	-19.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
23.11	22.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-19.00	-19.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
22.11	21.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-19.50	-20.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
21.11	20.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-20.00	-20.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
20.11	19.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-20.50	-21.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
19.11	18.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-21.00	-21.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
18.11	17.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-21.50	-22.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
17.11	16.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-22.00	-22.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
16.11	15.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-22.50	-23.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
15.11	14.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-23.00	-23.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
14.11	13.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-23.50	-24.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
13.11	12.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-24.00	-24.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
12.11	11.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-24.50	-25.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
11.11	10.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-25.00	-25.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
10.11	9.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-25.50	-26.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
9.11	8.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-26.00	-26.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
8.11	7.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-26.50	-27.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
7.11	6.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-27.00	-27.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
6.11	5.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-27.50	-28.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
5.11	4.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-28.00	-28.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
4.11	3.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-28.50	-29.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
3.11	2.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-29.00	-29.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
2.11	1.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-29.50	-30.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
1.11	0.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-30.00	-30.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
0.11	-0.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-30.50	-31.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
-0.11	-0.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-31.00	-31.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
-0.11	-0.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-31.50	-32.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
-0.11	-0.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-32.00	-32.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
-0.11	-0.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-32.50	-33.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
-0.11	-0.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-33.00	-33.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
-0.11	-0.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-33.50	-34.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
-0.11	-0.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-34.00	-34.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
-0.11	-0.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-34.50	-35.00	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
-0.11	-0.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-35.00	-35.50	Ford	-0.50	1,000,000
-0.11	-0.11	IBM	-1.00	1,111,111	-35.50	-36.00			

Statistics Index

AMER. INDEX	P.34	Exchange rates	P.34
NYSE INDEX	P.34	Price rates	P.34
NYSE ADVANCE	P.34	Gold market	P.34
NYSE ADVANCE	P.34	Interest rates	P.34
NYSE ADVANCE	P.34	Commodity prices	P.34
NYSE ADVANCE	P.34	Commodity prices	P.34
NYSE ADVANCE	P.34	Commodity prices	P.34
NYSE ADVANCE	P.34	Commodity prices	P.34
NYSE ADVANCE	P.34	Commodity prices	P.34
NYSE ADVANCE	P.34	Commodity prices	P.34

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1986

TECHNOLOGY

User-Friendly Dealerships:
Choosing Cars by Computer

By MARSHALL SCHWEN

NEW ORLEANS — While the microchip has changed the way that automobiles perform, controlling everything from fuel injection to suspension systems, it also promises vast changes in the way cars are sold. The dealership of the future may well center on a computer instead of an actual car.

U.S. dealers who recently flooded into New Orleans for their annual convention got a glimpse of what is in store in a series of workshops and seminars.

One of the things being developed by Chevrolet, Ford and Chrysler is a showroom video terminal that allows a buyer to tailor the options on the car. Another is a computerized "personality test" to help the shopper determine what kind of car fits his or her personality and at the same time provide information to the sales person.

Computers have been used for financial and inventory analysis, but the new applications streamline the flow of data among dealership sales, parts, service and business departments, as well as among manufacturers, dealers and customers.

One of the convention workshops was led by Don Dorsey, vice president of Nissan America, a consulting firm in Columbus, Ohio. His talk on advanced retailing concepts noted the new use for technology in selling and pointed out the benefits to consumers and dealers alike. A home computer and its compatible software can help a customer choose the right vehicle, although some problems need to be worked out, according to Mr. Dorsey.

We are looking at the idea that high tech can be very appropriate in point-of-sale," he said. "But it is not the equipment that is user-friendly, and it is quite another to present it in a way that makes the customer afraid to find out just how friendly it is." Chevrolet discovered that problem in its attempt to install dealership computers that allowed customers to work out specifications for the car they wanted.

EDLICHTZIN, a Chevrolet spokesman, said the company had not been satisfied with either hardware or software and had gone back to the drawing board. "What we found was that a person might have to sit there in an office and work on the computer for half an hour or so," he said. "The customers felt a little uncomfortable."

As a result, a new program centers on a Chevrolet Dealership, a computer disk that the company made to prospective customers. The disk can be used on a home computer and is compatible with International Business Machines, Commodore and Apple equipment.

"I call it an electronic brochure," Mr. Edlichtzin said. "With it, you can call up whatever you are interested in, and it lets you add and subtract accessories and figure out how much the vehicle will cost. A calculator is built into it, and all the customer is asked is how many months and at what interest he wants to finance the car."

That way, he said, a customer has much of the needed information before entering the showroom.

He said that Chevrolet was also exploring other possibilities for computer technology in the dealership of the future. One idea, he said, involves a computer that would allow the customer to tailor a desired vehicle, then scan inventories of dealers in the area for it, or if it does not exist, to have the manufacturer build it.

Still another new way to buy a car is by "electronic mail," the sort of service offered by Viewdata Corp. of America, a videotex service in Miami Beach, Florida. Paul Oren, president of the company, said the service already listed models and options for Oldsmobile and Ford, and a subscriber can put together a package and price it with a home computer. At the same time, he said, the customer can place the order directly, arrange financing and simply go to the dealer to pick up the car.

All of this activity in applying the microchip to sales has (Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
British pound	1.54	+0.01
French franc	6.55	+0.01
German mark	1.36	+0.01
Italian lira	1,376	+0.01
Japanese yen	163.60	+0.01
Swiss franc	1.48	+0.01
Spanish peseta	166.64	+0.01
U.S. dollar	1.00	0.00

Interest Rates

Instrument	Rate	Change
1-month T-bill	7.40%	-0.05%
3-month T-bill	7.40%	-0.05%
6-month T-bill	7.40%	-0.05%
1-year T-bill	7.40%	-0.05%

Instrument	Rate	Change
1-month CD	7.40%	-0.05%
3-month CD	7.40%	-0.05%
6-month CD	7.40%	-0.05%
1-year CD	7.40%	-0.05%

Instrument	Rate	Change
1-month T-bill	7.40%	-0.05%
3-month T-bill	7.40%	-0.05%
6-month T-bill	7.40%	-0.05%
1-year T-bill	7.40%	-0.05%

Instrument	Rate	Change
1-month T-bill	7.40%	-0.05%
3-month T-bill	7.40%	-0.05%
6-month T-bill	7.40%	-0.05%
1-year T-bill	7.40%	-0.05%

Instrument	Rate	Change
1-month T-bill	7.40%	-0.05%
3-month T-bill	7.40%	-0.05%
6-month T-bill	7.40%	-0.05%
1-year T-bill	7.40%	-0.05%



André Rousselet, left, head of the Havas advertising agency, won the franchise for Canal Plus, a pay-television system. The French first free commercial TV channel, was won by Jérôme Seydoux, center, the head of Chargeurs SA, and Silvio Berlusconi, head of Italy's Fininvest private TV empire.

French TV Battles Luxembourg for Customers

By Paul Lewis

PARIS — "A license to print money" is how Low Thompson of Fiat, the Canadian-born newspaper and broadcasting magnate, described a commercial television franchise. But there are people in France — which recently awarded its first two commercial TV franchises in President François Mitterrand's drive to deregulate broadcasting — who think that a television license is more like a ticket for a roller coaster ride.

France's conservative opposition parties are up in arms over the franchise awards and are threatening to rescind them if they win next month's parliamentary elections. Meanwhile, the awards have set off a "TV satellite" war between France and tiny Luxembourg. They are competing for the business of broadcasting TV programs across a wide area of Europe.

Mr. Mitterrand has made the moderniza-

tion of French communications one of his goals. Already he has approved local commercial radio stations, started a \$7-billion plan to wire French cities with optical-fiber cable, installed free videotex data screens in several million homes and offices and developed Europe's first direct broadcasting satellite, the TDV-1.

But Mr. Mitterrand's rush to set up France's first two commercial national TV stations before the March 16 elections has set off a major political battle with opposition politicians accusing the Socialists of giving away the country's slim TV advertising market to new broadcasting companies controlled by the party's supporters.

France heavily subsidizes its three state-owned television stations and keeps them under tight control. The three stations carry advertising but not enough to support them financially.

GM Says Pact Near on Purchase of BL Truck Unit

Controlled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — General Motors Corp. and B.L. PLC of Britain are close to agreeing on a purchase of BL's Land Rover and truck divisions, GM's chairman said Thursday.

"I believe we're very close," Roger Smith said at a news conference here.

Earlier this month, the British government confirmed that talks between government-owned BL and GM were an advanced stage.

Mr. Smith said a sale would enhance GM's product line because BL's strength is in heavy-duty trucks while GM's strength lies in medium and small trucks.

But that debate was not as heated as the one following the disclosure last week that Ford was negotiating to purchase BL's Austin Rover car subsidiary.

Such a sale would have left nearly the entire British car-making industry in U.S. ownership, and the government, giving way to intense pressure, soon announced it had ended the discussions with Ford.

GM owns the only other British maker of passenger cars, Vauxhall Motors Ltd.

In London, meanwhile, a top British trade official said Thursday that the Swedish motor giant Volvo AG has begun talks with BL on the possibility of taking over its bus division.

Peter Morrison, the undersecretary of industry and trade, told the House of Commons in a letter that Volvo had expressed "interest in a possible merger with Leyland Bus."

The British Leyland Group, an engineering company, has also expressed an interest in buying BL's bus division, Paul Channon, the new trade and industry secretary, told Parliament last week.

BL, formerly known as British Leyland, posted a net loss of \$44.8 million (\$63 million at current rates) during the first half of 1985, on sales of \$1.68 billion.

(Reuters, AP, AP)

A New Push for Stability
In Exchange-Rate Levels

By Carl Gervitz
International Financial Tribune

PARIS — With only a month to go before the 15th anniversary of the abandonment of fixed exchange rates, Western policymakers are beginning the process of getting more firmly back into the exchange-rate system.

The issue has long been a priority of the French government. And it was moved up on the international agenda when President Ronald Reagan announced in his State of the Union Message last week that he had directed Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III to determine whether nations should meet to discuss the alignment of their currencies to thwart "wild currency speculation."

"Wild speculations" could also be used to describe the U.S. policy on currency rates. A year ago, when the dollar was worth 3.20 Deutsche marks, 10 French francs and 262 yen, Washington was boasting that the dollar's high value was the mirror image of the world's view of confidence in "Reaganomics" and the strength of the U.S. economy.

Those exchange-rate levels raised many opportunities for Americans to sell their goods and services abroad, producing a stag-



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TDB, the 6th largest commercial bank in Switzerland, is a member of the American Express Company, which has assets of US\$69.3 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$4.9 billion.

Venezuela Said
To Seek a Delay
In Debt Payment

NEW YORK — Venezuela, squeezed by the recent slump in oil prices, has asked for more time to repay about \$72 million of debt principal owed to U.S. banking sources said Thursday.

The request, made during talks this week in New York between Venezuelan officials led by Finance Minister Manuel Arosemena and the country's bank advisory committee, is the first concrete manifestation of the impact the decline in oil prices is having on the finances of oil-exporting nations.

Oil, which has fallen to about \$16 a barrel from nearly \$30 last year, makes up 95 percent of Venezuela's earnings.

There was no immediate confirmation of the report from Venezuelan officials. The \$72-million payment, covering debt due in 1985 and 1986, was to be made as part of an accord to reschedule \$11.2 billion of Venezuela's foreign debt of about \$34 billion.

Trade Development Bank

The Trade Development Bank building in Geneva, at 96-98, rue du Rhône.

An American Express company

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Cartel Office Approves Daimler-AEG Merger

WEST BERLIN — Daimler-Benz AG, maker of Mercedes cars and trucks, won approval Thursday from West Germany's antitrust authority to take over AEG AG, the electrical giant, in the country's biggest corporate merger ever.

The Federal Cartel Office gave permission for the merger after both companies agreed to dispose of holdings in a number of companies. The decision had been widely expected.

The approval clears the way for Daimler-Benz to buy a 30-percent stake in AEG, which is a consortium of West German banks. That deal, combined with previously owned shares, will give Daimler about a 56-percent stake in AEG.

Robeco Bids For Haslemere

Amsterdam — Robeco, the Dutch investment group, made a \$179-million (\$250-million) takeover bid Thursday for the British property company Haslemere Estates PLC.

Robeco made the offer through its Robeco subsidiary, which already holds 11.7 percent of Haslemere's shares. The offer amounts to 600 pence per share, or about 17 percent higher than the recent price of Haslemere stock on the London Stock Exchange. It was understood that Robeco made its offer now to take advantage of the Dutch guilder's favorable exchange rate against the pound.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Nissan Sets Management Changes

By Brenda Reidman
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Nissan Motor Co. has announced a series of management changes in Europe and its Tokyo head office.

The Japanese automaker said Koji Sumita has been named general manager of its London office, succeeding Mitsuya Goto. Mr. Goto is returning to Tokyo to take up a new appointment as general manager for public affairs in the international division.

Mr. Sumita moves to London from Tokyo, where he served as general manager, report depart-

Shell Names Welham A Managing Director

LONDON — Royal Dutch/Shell Group said Thursday that David Welham, group treasurer, is to become a group managing director, effective July 1.

At the same time, Bill Thomson, currently a group managing director, will retire from his post but will remain on the board of the Anglo-Dutch energy group's Shell Transport & Trading Co. unit.

Olivetti Net Increased by 40% in 1985

ROMA — Olivetti SpA's chairman, Carlo De Benedetti, said Thursday that his company's net consolidated group profit rose to about 500 billion lire (\$311 million) in 1985, a 40-percent increase from 356 billion lire in 1984.

Group consolidated sales rose 34 percent to 4.13 trillion lire from 4.48 trillion lire in 1984, Mr. De Benedetti told shareholders meeting to approve a major increase in capital.

Percent company sales rose 36.6 percent to 3.49 trillion lire in 1985 while net profit rose to more than 160 billion lire from 100.3 billion lire at the end of 1984.

Group fixed capital investments last year amounted to 490 billion lire and research and development expenditures totaled 250 billion lire. Group individuals fell below 250 billion lire from 319.3 billion.

Sweden to Close Last Shipyard

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish government announced Thursday that the country's last commercial shipyard, Kockums AB's yard in Malmö, would close production in 1988.

After the golden age of the 1970s, when Swedish shipyards led the industry, economic stagnation and overproduction of vessels caused a decline. Kockums was the

IBM, in Fujitsu Dispute, Says Rivals Misuse Its Software

By Andrew Horvath
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — International Business Machines Corp.'s senior executive in Asia has labeled what he called the theft of intellectual property by competitors, and confirmed that the company has taken Fujitsu Ltd. to arbitration in an effort to settle a dispute about the Japanese company's use of IBM software.

George Corrales, group executive of IBM's Tokyo-based Asia-Pacific Group, told reporters Wednesday that he was speaking in general terms and not specifically about Fujitsu, IBM's chief rival in Japan. He said some of IBM's competitors are getting an unfair advantage in pricing by misappropriating other companies' software.

"If you are not making the investment in software, you are not making your software so competitive," Mr. Corrales refused to give details of IBM's problems with Fujitsu but said that, in 1983, IBM "had significant disagreements with Fujitsu over the use of IBM software and other matters." He added that IBM and Fujitsu at that time entered a secret agreement, the existence of which later leaked out.

Stability in Exchange Rates

(Continued from Page 11)

money this point that things break down. Which currency is overvalued? The one that is appreciating — as the dollar did last year despite policies most experts outside the United States and many inside considered misguided and reckless — or the one that is depreciating?

The question is central to determining which country is obliged to take corrective measures. And if the governments of both appreciating and depreciating countries are to adjust domestic policies, who is to determine which countries do what?

Gray No Longer Running UTC

By Andrew Horvath
Los Angeles Times Service

BARTFORD, Connecticut — Barry J. Gray is no longer in charge of day-to-day operations at United Technologies Corp., says Robert F. Dettliff, who now runs the huge aerospace and high technology conglomerate.

Mr. Gray is a "consulting chairman," said Mr. Dettliff, UTC's president and chief executive officer since Jan. 1.

Some longtime UTC watchers had predicted that Mr. Gray, 66, would never relinquish control of the corporation he led for 13 years. But Mr. Dettliff said Mr. Gray's duties are confined to presiding over the board of directors and annual shareholders' meetings, and to representing UTC before customers and the U.S. government.

As deputy chairman of the group, Noranda, the Canadian mining group that owns Rodent Wolf, put the subsidiary up for sale several months ago and is still looking for a buyer.

ICI, Enichem Reach Accord On Joint Plastics Venture

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC said Thursday that it and Enichem Elastomers Ltd. have agreed on a structure for their joint plastics venture, to be called the European Vinyls Corp.

The venture will incorporate the vinyl chloride monomer and polyvinyl chloride businesses of the two companies.

ICI said in September that it was studying a collaboration with Enichem, a unit of Italy's government-owned Eni SpA. ICI makes PVC in Britain, West Germany and Switzerland. Enichem produces the plastics only in Italy.

The ICI statement Thursday said the venture would enable the companies to eliminate surplus capacity from older and more costly plants, thus reducing the chronic overcapacity in the European polymer industry.

COMPANY NOTES

British Telecommunications PLC has reached agreement in principle to buy the majority of BTM Ltd.'s holding in Goventry Cable Ltd. and its total holding in Goventry Cable Ltd. Thomson EMU is the sole owner of Goventry.

Chico's said it would join with RCA Corp. and Nymex Corp. to provide information electronically to homes. Sources said Chico's would probably provide home banking and financial information; Nymex would contribute transmission lines, and RCA, television sets or other terminal equipment.

Continental Airlines, which filed for protection from its creditors two years ago, reported a fourth-quarter loss of \$7.1 million, but profits of \$60.9 million for 1985, the first in the airline's 21-year history. Earnings for 1984 were \$50.3 million in earnings.

Choosing New Cars By Computer

(Continued from Page 11)

attracted many companies to the sale, and one of them — Citic Financial Systems — is responsible for the computer that offers prospective customers a personality test based on eight colors.

In the test, said to furnish an accurate psychological profile 80 percent of the time, the customer is asked to push computer buttons representing the colors in the order that they most appeal. Couples take the test separately and their responses are combined.

In moments, the customer receives a printout indicating his or her preference for value, comfort, image and performance in a car. The system also provides salespersons with a list of five statements, geared to the customer's profile.

on the qualifications of the Texas state judge who heard Pennaco Co.'s multimillion-dollar suit against Texaco has been denied by the Texas Supreme Court. A Texas appeals court last week rejected Texaco's motion that Judge Solomon Crenshaw be disqualified.

Williams Holdings PLC, a metals and engineering group, is making an offer for McKee Brothers PLC, which values McKee at \$144 million (\$203 million). A condition of the offer is that McKee's \$41-million offer for Newman Tanks PLC not be completed.

World Bank Unit Planning Third-World Mutual Fund

BRUSSELS — A World Bank subsidiary, the International Finance Corp., said Thursday that it plans to create an investment fund led mainly by private capital to acquire stakes in companies in developing countries.

Mr. William Ryle, IFC executive vice president, said the fund would have initial capital of \$50 million from the IFC and from private U.S. and European institutions, mainly banks. An unusual feature of the fund is that it would be quoted on major exchanges, such as the New York Stock Exchange, he said.

The fund would take minority holdings in private companies in developing but relatively industrialized countries. The list of such countries includes India, South Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, Turkey, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, Mr. Ryle said.

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The title of our latest Special Study suggests something rather ambitious. It is. For the serious private investor, it could also prove rather rewarding.

The Study opens with a six point summary of what we believe constitutes "The Greatest Financial Story Ever Told", and goes on to explain how and why we expect individual investors to be a driving force in determining the outlook for the U.S. securities markets during 1986.

Beyond this, we highlight our view that while the individual investor has grown accustomed in the past to earning substantial income with relatively little risk, the time has now come when low risk means low return.

All in all, this Study provides a clear perception of developing trends and possible shifts in the stock and bond markets.

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New Issue

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

February 6, 1986

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(Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands Antilles)

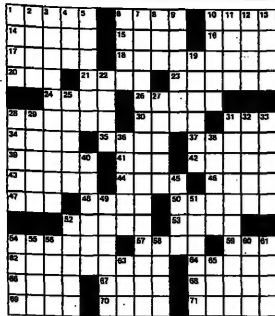
U.S. \$ 100,000,000
Floating Rate Notes of 1986/1993
and
250,000 Warrants
to subscribe DM 200,000,000 6 1/2% Bonds of 1986/1993
unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by
COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESellschaft

Issue Price: 100% - Warrant Price: U.S. \$ 19.50 per Warrant - Interest: LMEAN for three months + 1/4% p.a., payable quarterly in arrears in February, May, August and November, minimum interest rate none - Final Maturity: February 1993 - Denomination: U.S. \$ 10,000 and U.S. \$ 250,000 - 5 Warrants will entitle the holder to subscribe DM 5,000 of the 6 1/2% Bonds due 1993 - Listing: Luxembourg Stock Exchange

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County Bank Limited
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Fuji International Finance Limited
Kreditbank International Group
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Morgan Stanley International
Salomon Brothers International Limited
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Banque Paribas Capital Markets Limited
Crédit Lyonnais
Dai-ichi Kangyo International Limited
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
ITCB International Limited
Morgan Guaranty Ltd
Orion Royal Bank Limited
Sanwa International Bank
Swiss Volksbank
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.



ACROSS

1 Historian
6 Winter Palace resident, once
10 Hyde Park sight
14 In progress
15 To be, to flirt
16 Obelisk
17 February 14 gift
18 Appraiser
20 Pleased producer's placard
21 Color called elk or goose gray
22 Does a tailor's job
24 "Die—ohne Schatten."
26 Milk Comb. term
28 Tryst and "ladie, e.g."
30 Histrionic after
31 Bath, e.g.
34 Raily
35 Temile from Montgomery, Ala.
37 Nile city
39 Declined
41 Sioux
42 Exhausted
43 Occupied, as a washroom

DOWN

44 Galvanize
45 Conard baroque
47 Farm member
48 Arabian poet
49 Scolden
53 Subject to placation
54 Rouse
57 Great number
58 Fail to
62 In addition to the main portion
64 Suller's partner
65 Concert halls
67 Save from his friends
68 Hazlet
69 Object on a February 14 card
70 By nature
71 Ancient Rome
72 McNut of
73 Observes
74 DOWN
75 Larrigan's kin
76 A distance
77 Cupid, e.g.
78 Jockey Sloan
79 Resembling a pen, pin or peg
80 Polluted
81 Leandre's girl

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY KIDGARTEN TEACHER DOESN'T THINK LAUGHING IS FUNNY."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square to form four ordinary words.

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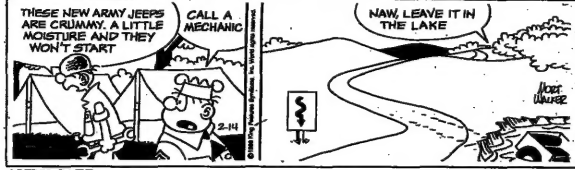
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

FAMILY AND NATION: The Godkin Lectures, Harvard University

By Daniel Patrick Moynihan. 207 pages. \$12.95.

Brace Jovanovich, 1250 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, Calif. 92101.

Reviewed by Walter Goodman.

FOR THREE decades, Daniel Patrick Moynihan has played a singular part in public life, combining the roles of politician and social scientist. But he would be the first to concede that this wedding of power and knowledge has not lived up to the Platonic ideal.

The new book by New York's Democratic senator, "Family and Nation," comprises three lectures he gave last year at Harvard University. It is a tale of the inability of politicians and social scientists to do anything about the deterioration of the two-parent family, particularly in the United States' black ghettos, with its accompanying school failure, drug addiction, crime and general disorder.

Moynihan's prose is engaging even when he deals with dire matters, but the heavy portions of data and quotes from less than writers he serves up here do not allow for easy digestion. Similar points keep being made with similar statistics and he skillfully portends language. For all that, however, the detailed story, although not new, remains of the first importance.

As Moynihan writes, "Poverty is now inextricably associated with family structure." To cite just a little of the evidence he supplies, families headed by women today constitute the majority of poor families with children; in New York, the proportion is about two-thirds and rising. By the turn of the century, it was one in ten. 70 percent of all black families will be headed by single women.

Moynihan observes that such households are concentrated in central cities, where about a third of all school-age children exist in poverty. The first lecture recounts the quick death of Moynihan's 1965 report on "The Negro Family: The Case for National Action." The author, who was then assistant secretary of labor in the Johnson administration, directed attention to the high incidence of broken marriages, out-of-wedlock births and female-headed families among urban blacks.

Although the report, which drew on the work of such black scholars as Kenneth Clark and E. Franklin Frazier, attributed the situation to the ravages of slavery and the widespread unemployment and chronically low wages among black men, most civil-rights leaders have been of the opinion that it was a kind of racism, an effort to place blame on the victims; some feared that it would divert efforts from traditional objectives, such as in-creased employment for welfare. And there were some, white and black, who extolled "alternative life styles." Be it said, the administration reaction was not as extreme as that of a condition that by the 1970s seemed to be out of control.

"My hypothesis," Moynihan writes, "was that a group in which a very large proportion of children are raised in the generalized disorder of welfare dependency will have a disproportionate number of persons not equal to their opportunities. In consequence, there would not be equal results." He is a prophet honored in his own page.

Moynihan remains bitter about the retreat in the liberal community: "There was a massive failure of nerve among whites, a spare number of academics excepted. There was seemingly no untruth to which some would not subscribe if it then appeared to be the least of a disaster from the viewpoint of the moment. This was notably so among churchmen."

The story is instructive, particularly for what it tells about society's portents. Without support from liberals, there was no hope of pushing through the comprehensive job program that Moynihan advocated and that not surprisingly, the White House ducked. But the social scientists had no such excuse. Some of those identified with civil-rights causes simply invested their own energy in the battle against the client. They were behaving like politicians. In any case, nothing was done, and the insistent theme of this book is that nothing is still being done. Not only does Washington have no program for addressing a national calamity, Moynihan charges, it does not even have a policy.

In his second lecture, Moynihan takes issue with Charles Murray, the author of "Losing Ground," and others, who contend that the purposeful achievement of the Great Society in fact made things worse, and propose scrapping many federal programs.

That is a comfortable proposition for those of a certain ideological bent, and Moynihan counters with data to show that not all that much was actually done in the Johnson years, and that some of what was done has worked, particularly to the benefit of the elderly. He emphasizes, inevitably, that the answer has meant the dramatic replacement of the old by the young as the main victims of poverty.

One can see conservative and liberal impulses coming together in the author. Even as he pumps for action on the federal level to create jobs, especially for black teen-agers, he stresses, "A credible family policy will insist that responsibility begin with the individual, then the family, and only then the community, and in the first instance the smaller and nearer rather than the greater and more distant community."

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagnosed deal, from a life master pairs qualifying tournament, most East players opened three hearts and South won with the king. West routinely played low, South won with the king, played three rounds of spades and ended with a trump. West had to win and lead a helpful club or give a ruff and shut.

One West player, meeting a similar situation he had faced recently, put up the diamond ace as the third trick and ended with a trump, leaving South with no escape from a club loser and a one-trick defeat.

Notice that this is a clear exception to the second-hand-low principle. It is widely improbable that East has the trump queen, since South would have won it small as he headed by the ace.

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SOUTH (D)

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World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Feb. 13

Quoting prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,000.00	+10.00
Bombay	1,000.00	+10.00
Buenos Aires	1,000.00	+10.00
Calcutta	1,000.00	+10.00
Canton	1,000.00	+10.00
Colon	1,000.00	+10.00
Hankow	1,000.00	+10.00
Harbin	1,000.00	+10.00
Hong Kong	1,000.00	+10.00
Kobe	1,000.00	+10.00
London	1,000.00	+10.00
Lyons	1,000.00	+10.00
Manila	1,000.00	+10.00
Medan	1,000.00	+10.00
Peking	1,000.00	+10.00
Rangoon	1,000.00	+10.00
San Francisco	1,000.00	+10.00
Singapore	1,000.00	+10.00
Tientsin	1,000.00	+10.00
Yokohama	1,000.00	+10.00

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Rangoon	1,000.00	+10.00
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Singapore	1,000.00	+10.00
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Rangoon	1,000.00	+10.00
San Francisco	1,000.00	+10.00
Singapore	1,000.00	+10.00
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Lyons	1,000.00	+10.00
Manila	1,000.00	+10.00
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Peking	1,000.00	+10.00
Rangoon	1,000.00	+10.00
San Francisco	1,000.00	+10.00
Singapore	1,000.00	+10.00
Tientsin	1,000.00	+10.00
Yokohama	1,000.00	+10.00

SPORTS

By William E. Schmidt

ATLANTA Like some other high school basketball coaches across the United States, Ron Bell never forgets to buckle up. When his Marist High School War Eagles take the court he straps himself in.

Last month Bell had a truck's seat bolted to his metal chair at court-side to keep him down during the game — and in compliance with the rule of this season's new and revised Official High School Basketball Rules. To wit: With few exceptions, a coach must remain seated at all times.

Since it was adopted this season by most of the nation's state high school athletic associations, the rule — intended to restrict the outside antics of some coaches — has become one of this winter's hottest local sports controversies, provoking, on occasion, a kind of theatrical defiance.

New 'Bench Rule' Putting U.S. High School Coaches on Hot Seat

In Indiana, one outraged high school coach had himself tied to his chair with heavy rope, and another, instead, until his principal overruled him, to appear at court-side inside a plywood box with only his head protruding.

In Connecticut, New York and New Jersey the rule has caused consternation among coaches, although defiance apparently has not been as much enforced as its counterparts elsewhere.

In Georgia, however, officials have shown little mercy in punishing coaches who stand up. That attitude led Danny Singleton, the varsity coach at the Lovett School, a private school in Atlanta, to coach one game from a typewriter's chair with wheels that allowed him to roll back and forth along his bench without

ever leaving his seat. The officials banned the chair the next time he showed up with it.

Earlier this season, Bell learned the consequences of the new rule the hard way. With three seconds left in a game, and his team leading by a point, he jumped up to signal to one of his players.

A referee him standing, dropped him with a technical foul — the penalty for violating the bench rule — and the other team made his two free throws. Marist lost the game.

The so-called "coach's bench rule" was adopted last spring by the rules committee of the National Federation of State High School Associations, a kind of national advisory panel for high school sports.

Dick Schneider, the assistant director of the

Kansas City-based federation, said that every state had "reported problems in which the coaches, by standing up and being visible to the referee, had changed the game's emotional atmosphere at games. Some coaches play the court, resulting in abusive language and unsportsmanlike behavior as far as he is concerned. He said that not playing high school basketball for the coaches," he said. "We ought to be playing it for the kids."

Under the rule, the only time a coach may stand up is to call a timeout, to tend to an injured player, or to react "spontaneously" to an outstanding play. Anything else is forbidden.

The coach at Gorton High School in Yonkers, New York, John Volpe, said that before

the season began he was so alarmed over the rule that he considered showing up at games in a wheelchair.

"It's outrageous, it's foolish," he said, adding that it "hurts my ability to coach."

Although the ruling of the national federation is not mandatory, Schneider said that some states, such as Indiana, have chosen to adopt the bench rule as Oklahoma and Louisiana.

In Indiana, Patrick Roy, the assistant commissioner of the state's High School Athletic Commission, said the rule has resulted in a lot of technical fouls being called on defiant coaches, but the overall effect "has proved a pleasant relief."

"I know you won't find a coach who'll agree with me, but I think it's the greatest thing to happen to the game," he said. "By keeping the coaches down, we give the game back to the kids. We don't have to have coaches directed at the officials because the coaches are inciting the crowd."

Roy said much of the problems in Indiana has been Bobby Knight, the impetuous Indiana University coach. "Our coaches see Bobby Knight throw a chair across Assembly Hall and they say, 'Why can't we do the same,'" he said. "He has helped promulgate the problem."

But in the Atlanta area, coaches have been called for technical fouls for standing up to shake off their jitters and kneeling to be a show-off.

"It's a stupid rule, a silly rule that belittles the coaches," said Bell, who borrowed his seat belt from his truck. "But I don't want it over to cost my kids a ball game again because I forget myself and stand up."

Australia III Wins Again in Stormy Race

Compliment Our Staff From Disputes

FREMANTLE, Australia — Australia III came close Thursday to wrapping up the world 12-meter yacht championship, arguing home ahead of a battered fleet in a race in which three crewmen were washed overboard, a boat was dismantled and sails were ripped.

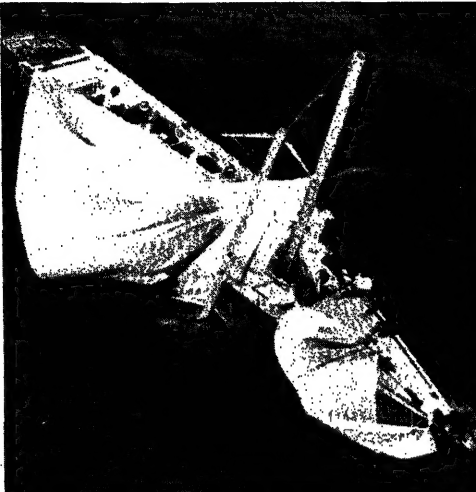
New Zealand K23, Italy and America II each lost a man overboard and had to turn back to pick them up. All were rescued, but Italy's rescued after her crewman was picked up by a rescue boat.

In heavy seas driven by a 20-knot (23-mile, or 37-kilometer) wind, Victory 83 of Italy had to quit the race when its mast broke on the third leg. French Kix and America II had spinners blown out.

French Kix finished second, 1 minute 4 seconds behind Australia III. New Zealand K23 was another 4 seconds back. America II finished sixth.

Australia III, with its victory in the fifth heat of the championship, became the first boat to win twice in the seven-race series and has 11 points in the standings. New Zealand K23 is second with 17.1 and Australia II is third with 23.5.

Australia II, which is likely to be the America's Cup defender here in 1987, was earlier specifically for the rough seas off Fremantle.



Victory 83, an Italian yacht, had its mast broken off and was forced out of the world championship. Three other boats lost crewmen overboard, but all were rescued.

'Amateur' Athletes Costing Track Meets Big Money

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the money mathematics of indoor track and field meets, Carl Lewis equals 12 Soviet and Romanian athletes.

As the 1984 world indoor Olympic gold medalist, Lewis commands the highest appearance fee in the indoor circuit, where such a fee is illegal. According to sources familiar with the price structure, Lewis receives about \$15,000 per meet, not including travel and per diem costs. But when he decided not to compete Friday night in the Milwaukee Games at the Madison Square Garden, the meet director, Howard Scheraga, said "it's a problem."

Dollar for dollar, a dozen Soviet and Romanian athletes will be on display for what Lewis would have cost.

According to promoters not wishing to be identified, the Soviet contingent of the pole-vaulter Sergei Bubka, four other athletes, two coaches and an interpreter will re-

ceive \$8,000, payable to their national associations, at each of five U.S. meets.

Bubka, the world-record holder, arrived Wednesday with the five-member Soviet team, ready to be paid head-to-head competition with the world indoor champion, Billy Olson of the United States, The Associated Press reported.

The touring Romanian group of seven athletes and three "leaders," as they are called, will collect \$7,000 a meet.

In sports economics, this is "amateur" track. But the only quarrel with the International Olympic Committee, which opposes this sort of paying the athletes are not just in "open" competition.

Scheraga acknowledged as "a little" budget of \$185,000 for the Milwaukee Games, up from \$15,000 about 20 years ago. Ray Lumpum, the director of last Saturday night's Varsity U.S. Olympic Invitational at New Jersey, disclosed an "open" budget of at least \$160,000, up from \$5,000 about 20 years ago.

"Our budget," Scheraga said, "covers about 250 of the 750 athletes in our meet."

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In his first three meets this season, Olson set world bests, which automatically increased his fee at those future meets that had agreed to pay him a bonus whenever he set the world record.

For Dick, another U.S. pole-vaulter, who held the world mark in recent weeks, also will compete Friday night. His fee is understood to be in the \$2,000 range, not including bonuses.

Instead of paying appearance money, meet directors would rather use prize money or the bonus structure for a world-record performance. "We're going to pay them when they finish — 1, 2, 3, 4. Sometimes it's as much as \$2,000 for first, \$1,500 for second, \$1,000 for third and \$500 for fourth."

The payments resemble prize money at a thoroughbred race track. But this is "amateur" track and field.

According to The Athletic Commission rules, track-and-field athletes' income from competition may be

Top-Ranked Basketball Team Believes In Carolina Coach's Calculated Success

By Barry Jacobs

New York Times Service

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. — Less than two minutes remained as Kenyon Smith, the North Carolina coach, hurriedly drove downcourt, his team trailing by five points. The top-ranked Tar Heels had come back from a 13-point deficit in the second half against a highly ranked Georgia Tech team.

Smith and Kenyon Smith had fueled the rally, instructing his players to force the action defensively against a Yellow Jacket squad grown tentative as it tried to run down the clock.

Yet the answer from Chapel Hill remained oddly confident. Dean Smith, their coach, left intact the three-guard lineup of Jeff Lebo, Steve Hale and Kenyon Smith that had fueled the rally, instructing his players to force the action defensively against a Yellow Jacket squad grown tentative as it tried to run down the clock.

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Since Dean Smith's program hit its stride during the 1966-67 season, his teams have averaged 26 victories, and 6 losses, a year.

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SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

Atlantic	Central	Pacific	SE
Boston	Chicago	Golden State	Atlanta
Philadelphia	Indiana	Los Angeles	Washington
New York	San Antonio	Phoenix	Charlotte
Brooklyn	San Diego	Sacramento	Orlando
Washington	Portland	Utah	Memphis
Los Angeles	Seattle	San Jose	San Antonio
Phoenix	Portland	San Jose	San Antonio
Phoenix	Portland	San Jose	San Antonio

U.S. College Leaders

Team	Points	Rebounds	Assists
North Carolina	100.0	25.0	15.0
Michigan	95.0	20.0	10.0
Indiana	90.0	15.0	5.0
Ohio State	85.0	10.0	5.0
Arizona	80.0	5.0	5.0

Selected College Results

Team	Score	Team	Score
North Carolina	85-75	Michigan	75-70
Indiana	80-75	Ohio State	75-70
Arizona	85-80	San Jose	75-70
Phoenix	80-75	Portland	75-70

Hockey

Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Philadelphia	10	5	15
Washington	8	4	12
New York	7	3	10
Los Angeles	6	2	8
San Jose	5	1	6

NHL Standings

Team	Points	Goals	Assists
Philadelphia	100	100	100
Washington	95	95	95
New York	90	90	90
Los Angeles	85	85	85
San Jose	80	80	80

SPORTS BRIEFS

IOC Clears Way for Pro Athletes

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — The executive committee of the International Olympic Committee has cleared the way for professionals to participate in ice hockey, soccer and tennis at the 1988 Games.

The IOC executive committee, which met Wednesday, said that the rules restricting professional athletes from competing in the Games would be relaxed.

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For the Record

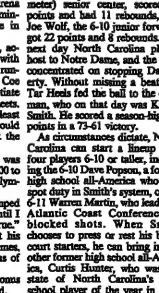
Michael Jordan, the all-star guard of the NBA Chicago Bulls, has decided after consulting doctors treating his broken foot to not play for the Bulls in the playoffs, and possibly the season playoffs. (AP)

Manchester United will play at exhibition soccer match against an AC Milan team in Italy on April 29; it will be the first match in Europe for an English team since they were banned. (AP)

The New England Patriots and player representative Brian Holm began talks on the much-publicized drug-testing program. (UPI)

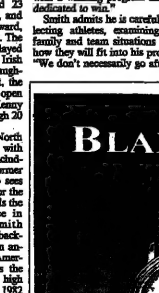
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